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ABRIDGMENT
OF
MODERN GEOGRAPHY

FOR THE USE OF
ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

BY
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Translated by the Ursuline Ladies.

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languages is the Minister of Agriculture. The only person who has been
authorized to publish in both languages is the Minister of Agriculture.

Our object in this elementary geography for the use
of beginners has been to present in a simple, analytical,
and clear manner, the most useful and correct geographical
information.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A few months ago, we published in French an Abridgment of Modern Geography, for the use of Elementary Schools. This work has been favorably received by the public; for which we are truly grateful.

The rapid sale of the first edition, consisting of 6000 copies, which was exhausted in a few months; the flattering testimonials in favor of the Abridgment from several heads of colleges and other educational institutions; the pressing solicitations of fellow-teachers, were sufficient inducements to attempt to publish an English edition. This undertaking has been accomplished through the obliging aid of the Ursuline Ladies, who undertook the translation, as they make use of the Abridgment in their Model School department; we desire to offer them here our most grateful and sincere acknowledgments.

Our object in this Elementary Geography for the use of beginners, has been, to present in a simple, analytical, and clear manner, the most useful and correct geographical information.

The plan that has been adopted; the care that has been taken to omit nothing of importance; to admit nothing which should not be easily comprehended by children; to classify matters methodically, that they may be impressed on the mind in proper order—lead us to anticipate for this Abridgment in English, the same favorable reception by the public, as awaited the French edition.

In treating of Canada, the geographical details are more extended than for the other countries, as being for us of more importance.

The Geography of the Old Continent may by some be considered too limited; but we would remark that in other countries where education is far advanced, their geographies for primary schools contain even fewer details than this Abridgment.

Questions have been appended to each chapter, as a means of engraving the subject more deeply on the mind of the pupil.

ABRIDGMENT OF MODERN GEOGRAPHY.

PRELIMINARY NOTIONS.

1.—OF THE EARTH.

1. Geography.—Geography is a science which gives a description of the earth.

2. Form of the earth.—The earth is almost round; the form being that of a ball, or globe, a little flattened at the poles.

3. Size of the earth.—The circumference of the earth is about 25,000 miles. The diameter, or thickness, nearly 8,000 miles.

4. Motions of the earth.—The earth turns round in the space of 24 hours, or one day; this is called its diurnal rotation. It has also another motion round the sun, in the space of a year; this is called the annual revolution.

5. Axis.—The axis is an imaginary line round which the earth turns in its diurnal rotation.

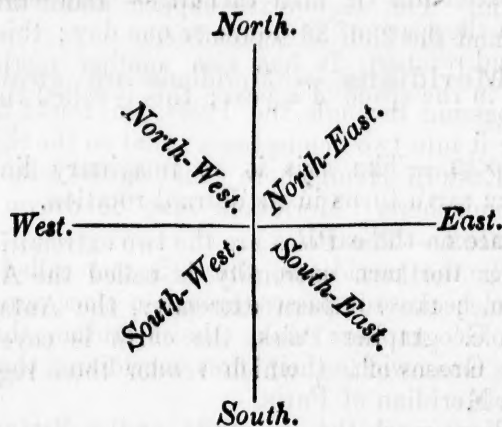
6. Poles.—The Poles are the two extremities of the axis. The northern extremity is called the Arctic, or North Pole; the southern extremity, the Antarctic, or South Pole. At the Poles, the earth is covered with enormous masses of ice, which render those regions uninhabitable.

7. Maps.—A map is a plan, or representation of the earth's surface or some part of it. There are three kinds of maps: 1st. the Map of the World, which represents the whole of the earth's surface; 2d. General Maps which represent some one of the five grand divisions of the world; 3d. Particular Maps, which represent a country, a county, &c.

8. The cardinal points.—In order to determine more accurately the position of the different parts of the earth, four points have been imagined, which are called the Cardinal points, or points of the compass. These points are: the North, opposite which is the South; the East, where the sun appears to rise; and the West, where it appears to set. The North is the point which is before us, when the East is on our right and the West on our left.

On ordinary maps, the right hand side is East, the left West; the top of the map is North and the bottom South.

9. Collateral Points.—The spaces between the four cardinal points are Collateral Points: the North-West is between the North and West; the North-East, between the North and East; the South-West, between the South and West; and the South-East, between the South and East.



QUESTIONS.—What is Geography? What is the form of the earth? What is the circumference of the earth? What is its diameter? What are the motions of the earth? What is the axis? What are the Poles? What is found at

the Poles? What is a Map, and name the different sorts of maps? How many Cardinal Points are there? Name the Cardinal Points? Where are the Cardinal Points placed on a map? How many Collateral Points are there?

IMAGINARY CIRCLES ON THE GLOBE.

10. Great and small circles.—There are two kinds of circles on the globe, great and small circles. Great circles divide the earth into two equal parts; such are: the equator and the meridians. Small circles divide the earth into two unequal parts; the small circles are the parallels of latitude, the tropics and polar circles.

11. Equator.—The Equator is an imaginary line which encircles the earth at equal distances from the poles; that is to say, 90° from each. It divides the globe into two equal parts, called hemispheres, or half globes. That part which is on the side of the Arctic Pole is called the Northern Hemisphere; that on the Antarctic side is called the Southern Hemisphere.

The Equator is also called the Equinoctial line (which signifies equal nights) because the days are equal to the nights, when the sun seems to pass over it in his annual revolution. The Equinoxes happen about the 20th of March, and the 23d. of September.

12. Meridians.—Meridians are great circles, which, passing through the Poles, go round the earth, dividing it into two hemispheres: that on the right is called the Eastern Hemisphere; that on the left, the Western Hemisphere. Meridians may be drawn through every place on the earth.

Among the meridians, there is one called the first Meridian, because it passes through a place agreed upon. English Geographers make the Meridian that passes through Greenwich, their first meridian; the French take the Meridian of Paris.

Meridians mark the longitude or the distance of any place from the first Meridian. On the map of the world, the longitude is marked on the equator. There are 180° of east longitude, on the right of the meridian, and 180° west longitude on the left. On particular maps and on general maps, longitude is marked at the top, and at the bottom.

13. Parallels.—Parallels are small circles, lying in the same direction as the equator. Parallels mark the latitude, that is to say, the distance of a place from the equator. On the Map of the World, latitude is marked on the meridian; on the other maps, it is marked on the sides. There are 90° of latitude north, and 90° south, from the equator to each pole.

14. Tropics.—The Tropics are two parallel lines, placed at the distance of $23^{\circ} 27'$, one north and the other south of the equator. The Tropic north of the equator is called the Tropic of Cancer, and that south of it, the Tropic of Capricorn. The word Tropic signifies *return*; for the sun, in his annual revolution, seems to stop there about the 23d of June, and the 22d of December, to return to the equator. One of these days is called the *summer solstice*, the other, the *winter solstice*; the word *solstice* signifies the sun standing still.

15. Polar circles.—The Polar Circles are two lesser circles parallel to the equator at the distance of $23^{\circ} 27'$ from the poles; their latitude is $66^{\circ} 33'$. They are marked at this latitude, because at these points commence the month-climates.

16. Zones.—The two Tropics and the two Polar Circles divide the earth into five belts or zones: the space between the two tropics is called the Torrid Zone; it is about $46^{\circ} 54'$ wide: between the Tropics and Polar Circles lie the Temperate Zones; they are $43^{\circ} 6'$ wide: north and south of the Polar Circles are the Frigid Zones, covering a breadth of $23^{\circ} 27'$.

QUESTIONS.—What is a great circle? Name the great circles? What is a lesser or small circle? Name the lesser circles? What is the equator? Why is the equator also called the equinoctial line? What are meridians? What is the first meridian? Of what use are meridians? Where is longitude marked on the map of the world? Where is it marked on other maps? What are the parallels of latitude? What do they mark? What are the Tropics? What are the Polar circles? What are Zones?

GREAT NATURAL DIVISIONS OF THE EARTH.

NAMES OF THE LAND-DIVISIONS.

17. Continent.—A continent is a vast extent of land, not divided by water.

18. Island.—An island is a portion of land, smaller than a continent, and entirely surrounded by water.

A collection of islands forms a group. A collection of several groups of islands forms an archipelago.

19. Peninsula.—A peninsula is a portion of land, almost surrounded by water, being joined to the continent only on one side.

20. Isthmus.—An isthmus is a narrow neck of land between two bodies of water.

21. Mountain.—A mountain is a lofty elevation of land.

A connected series of mountains, extending to a great distance, is called a chain.

The name of peak is given to a single mountain which rises in the form of a cone.

A volcano is a mountain which sends forth torrents of fire, smoke, and melted lava, through a large opening called a crater.

Smaller elevations are called hills, hillocks, knolls, bluffs, mounds.

22. Cape.—A cape, or promontory is a point of land extending into the sea.

23. Defile.—A defile is a narrow passage between two mountains, or between a mountain and the sea. If the passage is very narrow it is called a *pass*.

24. Desert.—A desert is an extent of land uninhabited, and generally barren.

25. Oasis — An oasis is a fertile spot in the midst of a sandy desert.

26. Coast. — A coast is the margin of land washed by the sea. It is called a cliff or steep, when it is abrupt; a down, when it is formed of sand-hills; and a beach, if the shore is level and open.

27. Banks — A bank or shoal, is a part of the sea where the water is not deep.

28. Reefs. — Reefs are rocks very near the surface of the water: if the waves are broken upon them, they take the name of breakers or shelves.

29. Valley. — A valley is the low space between two mountains. This name is also given to the whole extent of land, watered by a river and its tributaries, as: the valley of the St. Lawrence.

30. Vale. — A vale is a little valley.

31. Plateau or Table-lands. — Table-lands are extensive upland plains, enclosed on all sides by hills or mountains.

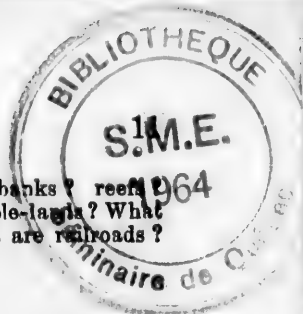
32. Basin. — A basin is the slope on one side of a chain of mountains, along which the streams descend; the term includes the whole extent of country drained.

33. Railroad. — A railroad is made by two parallel rails of iron or wood, on which vehicles, called waggons or cars, roll with little friction; by this means the moving power is economised. Each extremity of a railroad is called a terminus. The locomotive is the car or engine on wheels set in motion by steam, and which draws after it a certain number of carriages; the locomotive and the cars it puts in motion, form a train or convoy. The different places where the cars stop and from which they start, are called depots, stations, etc. The car which conveys the combustible is called the tender.

QUESTION. — What is a continent? What is a group? an archipelago? What is a peninsula? an isthmus? a chain of mountains? a volcano? What

PRELIMINARY NOTIONS.

name is given to smaller elevations? What is a cape? a defile? a desert? an oasis? a coast? What are sand-banks? reefs? valley? vale? table-lands? What is a basin? What are railroads?



NAMES GIVEN TO THE WATERS ON THE EARTH.

34. Ocean.—The name of sea, or ocean, is given to that vast extent of salt water which covers nearly three fourths of the globe. The different parts of the ocean to which particular names are applied, are also called seas.

35. Interior seas.—Interior seas are those which are nearly surrounded by land.

Strait.—A strait is a narrow passage connecting two larger bodies of water.

36. Gulf or Bay.—A gulf, bay, creek or road, is a part of the sea which projects inland.

37. Ports or Harbors.—Ports or harbors are smaller openings, which serve as a shelter for ships.

38. Lake.—A lake is a large body of water, surrounded on all sides by land. A sea, without an outlet, may be considered a lake. If the lake is small it is called a pond.

39. Rivers.—A river is a large stream of water which falls into a sea, or into another river.

40. Estuary.—A large stream of water widening at its mouth into an arm of the sea, is sometimes called a Frith or an Estuary.

The confluence is the place where two streams of water meet, and the river which there loses its name, is called a tributary or affluent.

The place where a river takes its rise is its source, and the place where it empties, is its mouth or outlet.

A rivulet is a small stream of water; if the stream is very small it is called a brook.

A shore or bank, is the land on each side of a stream

of water. The bank is right or left, according to its position with respect to the person who descends the current.

A cataract or cascade is a considerable fall of water, formed by a rivulet, a river or any other course of water.

Rapids are formed by a stream which flows with a swift current over a considerable change of level, not sudden enough to form a cataract, but nevertheless sufficient to interrupt navigation or render it dangerous.

41. Canal.—A canal is an artificial stream which serves as a means of communication between two places. Canals render navigation possible in rivers where it is interrupted by cascades, rapids, and other obstacles.

42. Country.—A state, or country, is a certain part of any of the grand divisions, subject to the same government; thus Canada, Nova-Scotia &c. are countries in North America.

QUESTIONS.—What is the ocean or sea? To what is the name sea also applied? What are interior seas? What is a strait? What is a gulf or bay, a creek or road? What is a port, or harbour? What is a lake? a river? an Estuary?

What is the confluence? a tributary? the source and the mouth of a river? What is a rivulet? A shore or bank? A cataract, or cascade? What are rapids? Canals? What is a state, or country?

OF THE OCEAN.

Divisions of the Ocean.—The Ocean presents five principal divisions:—the Atlantic Ocean; the Pacific Ocean; the Indian Ocean; the Frozen Arctic, or Northern Ocean; and the Antarctic, or Southern Ocean.

The Atlantic Ocean is west of Europe and Africa, and east of America.

The Pacific, or Great Ocean, surrounds nearly all Oceanica, and divides America from Asia.

The Indian Ocean washes the south of Asia, and the east of Africa.

The Arctic Ocean encircles the Arctic Pole; it is also called the Northern Ocean.

The Antarctic Ocean encircles the South Pole, and is called the Southern Ocean.

Seas.—These five oceans form all the other seas.

The Arctic Ocean forms three small seas: the Polar Sea, north of America; the White Sea, north of Europe; the sea of Kara, north of Asia.

The Atlantic Ocean forms ten other seas: four in North America:—Baffin's Bay, Hudson's Bay, the Gulf of Mexico and the Carribean Sea.

Seven in Europe:—the Baltic Sea; the North Sea; the English Channel; the Irish Sea; the Bay of Biscay; then it penetrates in land and forms the Mediterranean, which is subdivided into several others; the Black Sea; and the Sea of Marmara.

The Indian Ocean forms three inland seas or great gulfs:—the sea or gulf of Bengal; the Arabian Sea, or gulf of Oman; and the Red Sea, or gulf of Arabia.

The Pacific Ocean forms six remarkable seas on the east of Asia, from north to south: the Sea of Kamschatka or Behring; the Sea of Okhotsk; the Sea of Japan; the Yellow Sea; the Blue or Eastern Sea, and the Chinese Sea.

The Caspian Sea, situated between Europe and Asia, is a great lake.

QUESTIONS.—Into how many principal parts is the Ocean divided? What parts of the world are watered by the Atlantic Ocean? by the Pacific Ocean? by the Indian Ocean? by the Arctic Ocean? by the Antarctic Ocean? What seas are formed by the Arctic Ocean? by the Atlantic Ocean? by the Indian Ocean? by the Pacific Ocean?

DIVISIONS OF THE EARTH.

Divisions of the earth.—The earth presents five great divisions, which are; America, Europe, Asia, Africa and Oceanica.

There are three continents:—

Europe, Asia, and Africa form the Old Continent.

America, discovered in 1492 by Christopher Columbus, forms the New Continent, called also the New World.

Australia or New Holland, comprised in Oceanica, forms the third continent, called Australasia.

Population.—The population of the earth exceeds 1,225,000,000, half of which belongs to Asia.

Races.—The inhabitants of the earth are composed of three principal races: the white in Europe, the north of Africa, and America; the yellow in central and east Asia, and in Oceanica; the aborigines of America belong to this race; the negro, or black race inhabit Africa and a part of Oceanica.

Religion.—The inhabitants of the earth profess four principal religions: 1st. The Christian religion; 2d. the Jewish religion; 3d. Mahometanism or Islamism; 4th. Paganism or polytheism.

QUESTIONS.—How is the earth divided? How many continents are there? What grand divisions of the world form the old continent? What forms the new? The Australasian continent? What is the population of the earth? Which are the principal races? Name the principal religions professed by the inhabitants of the world?

AMERICA.

(Population 87,000,000.)

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION OF AMERICA.

Boundaries.—America is bounded on the north by the Arctic Ocean, and the different straits which connect this sea with the Atlantic; on the east, by the Atlantic; on the south, by the straits of Magellan; on the west, by the Pacific Ocean, and on the north west, by Behring's Straits.

Extent.—Its greatest length is about 9,300 miles, and its average width 3,300 miles.

Divisions of America.—America is divided into two parts: North America and South America, which are joined by the isthmus of Panama.

NORTH AMERICA.

(Pop. 58,000,000).

Boundaries.—North America is bounded on the north by the Arctic Ocean, and the different straits which connect this ocean with the Atlantic; on the east, by the Atlantic; on the south, by the isthmus of Panama; on the west, by the Pacific Ocean, and north-west, by Behring's straits.

Extent.—Length 4,500 miles; average width 3,000.

Coasts, gulfs, and bays.—The coast is very irregular; several large openings appear, especially along the Atlantic. The principal gulfs and bays formed by the Arctic Ocean are:—the Polar Sea, discovered by Dr. Kane; the Gulf of Boothia;—by the Atlantic; Hudson's Bay, the gulf of St. Lawrence, Chaleur Bay, the Bay of Fundy, the gulf of Mexico and the Carribean Sea;—by the Pacific Ocean; Behring's Sea, and the gulf of California.

Straits.—The Straits are:—Behring's, between America and Asia; Lancaster and Barrow's straits, between Baffin's Bay and the Arctic Sea; the Straits of Belle Isle, between Newfoundland and Labrador; the Strait of Canso, between the Island of Cap Breton and Nova Scotia; and the Straits of Florida, between the United States and the Bahama Isles.

Islands.—The islands of North America may be divided into six principal groups: 1st. the islands of the Arctic Ocean, the most remarkable of which are Greenland, Cumberland, and Melville; 2d. the islands of the gulf of St. Lawrence; 3d. the Bermuda islands; 4th. the Lucayas or Bahamas, the Greater Antilles, the Carribean Islands, and the Lesser Antilles; these four groups form the important Archipelago of the Antilles; these are also called the Archipelago of the West Indies; 5th. the Archipelago of the Prince of Wales in the Pacific

Ocean; 6th, the Aleutian Isles; the great island of Vancouver is also in the Pacific, and Iceland in the Atlantic.

Peninsulas and capes.—There are 8 remarkable peninsulas: two in the Arctic Ocean—the peninsulas of Boothia and Melville; four in the Atlantic:—the peninsulas of Labrador, terminating in Cape Charles; Nova Scotia terminating at the north in Cape Canso, and the south in Cape Sable; Florida, ending by Cape Tanchara; Yucatan, by Cape Catoche; two in the Pacific Ocean:—California, terminating in Cape St. Lucas, and the peninsula of Alaska.

Mountains.—North America is traversed from north to south, by a chain of mountains bearing, in the greater part of its course, the name of Rocky Mountains. This chain separates America into two great natural divisions: the Atlantic and Arctic basin, and the Pacific; the Alleghanies, or Appalachian mountains, extend from the north-east to the south-west. These two ranges form the great valley of the Mississippi, and decide the direction of the rivers.

Rivers.—The water courses of North America belong to four basins:—the Arctic Ocean, the Atlantic, the gulf of Mexico, and the Pacific.

The Mackenzie takes its rise in the Rocky mountains, and empties into the Arctic Ocean; the St. Lawrence empties into the Atlantic; the Mississippi and Rio-Bravodel-Norte fall into the Gulf of Mexico; the Colorado and Columbia are the most remarkable that empty into the Pacific.

Lakes.—The principal lakes are the Great Bear, Slave Lake, Winnipeg, Lake Superior, Huron, Michigan, Erie, Ontario, Champlain, and Salt Lake.

Races.—Nearly four-fifths of the inhabitants of America belong to the Caucasian or white race; they are the descendants of Europeans who, in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, founded the states which we

see at present on the map of the New World. The natives belong to the Mongolian or yellow race, and negroes are nearly as numerous. The greater part of the negroes are at present free. Europe and Eastern Asia continue to cast on the shores of America a great number of emigrants.

COUNTRIES OF NORTH AMERICA.

North America comprises 9 divisions or countries; 2 of which are colonies, and 7, independent states.

The colonies are: 1st. Canada; 2d. Balize or British Honduras. These colonies belong to England.

The independent states are: 1st. the United States; 2d. Mexico; 3d. the republic of Guatemala; 4th. the republic of Honduras; 5th. the republic of San Salvador; 6th. the republic of Nicaragua; 7th. the republic of Costa Rica.

Besides these states, there are also several colonies or states in the islands of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the Atlantic, and especially in the West Indies.

Religion.—The inhabitants of America are Catholics or Protestants. There are nevertheless pagans in North and South America. The Catholics are more numerous than the Protestants.

The Catholic religion is that of the majority of the inhabitants of the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba of English Columbia, and of the republics of Mexico, Guatemala, St. Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, New Granada, Venezuela, Equador, Peru, Bolivia, Chili, La Plata, Paraguay, Uruguay, Brazil Empire, and French Guiana. Protestantism is the dominant religion of the inhabitants of the provinces of Ontario, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, the United States the colonies of Balize, of English and Dutch Guiana. The Patagonians are still pagans.

Government.—Amongst the 24 states of America

16 are republics, governed by a *President*, a *Senate*, and a *Legislative Assembly*. All the functionaries are elected by the people for a certain number of years ; these republics are : in North America ; the United States, Mexico, Guatemala, St Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica ; in South America, New Granada, Venezuela, Equador, Peru, Bolivia, Chili, the United Provinces of La Plata, Paraguay, and Uruguay.

There is but one monarchy on this continent, the empire of Brazil, which has a constitutional government. The six other states are colonies, of which four belong to England, viz : Canada, English Columbia, Balize and English Guiana. The government of these colonies is constitutional ; French and Dutch Guiana have each an absolute government. Patagonia is still in a savage state, and has no regular form of government.

QUESTION.—What are the boundaries of America ? Its extent ? How is it divided ? What are the boundaries of North America ? Its extent ? What are the gulfs and bays of North America ?

Its straits ? islands ? peninsulas ? capes ? rivers ? lakes ? What are the races of America ? Name the countries of North America ? What is the religion of the States of America ? the governments ?

CANADA.

(Population 4,200,000.)

Boundaries.—Canada is bounded on the north by the Arctic Ocean, and the straits which connect it with the Atlantic ; on the east, by the Atlantic and Labrador ; on the south, by the United States ; and on the west, by Pacific, and the territory of Alaska.

Extent.—The greatest length of Canada is above 3,000 miles, and its greatest breadth is nearly 2,000 miles. It is one of the largest countries in the world. It extends from the 45° and 49° parallel to the Arctic Ocean.

Division and government.—The government of Canada is constitutional. It is a great confederation, composed of six provinces and a vast territory,—the North-Western.

The united Provinces are:—1st. the Province of Quebec; 2nd. the Province of Ontario; 3rd. the Province of New-Brunswick; 4th. the Province of Nova Scotia; 5th. the Province of Manitoba; 6th English Columbia.

The government consists of three distinct branches:—1st. the Governor, aided by a council of ministers, called the Privy Council; 2d. the Senate; 3d. the House of Commons, composed of 185 members;—65 representing the Province of Quebec; 82, that of Ontario; 19, Nova Scotia; 15, New-Brunswick; and 4, Manitoba. *

Capital.—The capital of Canada is the little city of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, situated on the right bank of the river of the same name.

QUESTION.—What are the boundaries of the Province of Canada? Its extent? How is Canada divided and what is the government? Of what branches is its composed? What is the capital of Canada?

Table of the Dioceses of the Confederation of Canada, the Episcopal Sees, and the Bishops who occupy them.

Arch. of Quebec	Quebec	A. E. Taschereau..	Quebec.
	Montreal, Q.....	Ignatius Bourget..	Montreal.
	Three-Rivers, Q..	L. F. Laflèche ...	Three Rivers.
	St. Hyacinth, Q..	Charles Larocque.	St. Hyacinth.
	Rimouski, Q ...	John Langevin....	St Germ. of Rim.
	Ottawa, O	Jos. E. B. Guigues.	Ottawa.
	Red River, M...	Alexander Taché .	St. Boniface.
	St. Albert, N. W.	Vital Grondin	St. Albert.
	Anemour N. W..	Henry Faraud....	Providence.
	Toronto, O	John Lynch	Toronto.
Arch. of H. Arch. of T.	Kingston, O.....	Edward J. Horan.	Kingston.
	Hamilton, O.....	John Farrell.....	Hamilton.
	Sandwich, O ...	John Walsh	London. .
	Halifax, N. S....	Tho. L. Connolly..	Halifax.
	Arichat, N. S....	Colin F. McKinnon.	Antigonish.
	St. John, N.-B...	John Sweeney....	St. John.
	Chatham, N.-B..	James Rogers ...	Chatham.

* The representation of English Columbia is not yet known.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

(Population about 1,300,000 inhabitants.)

Boundaries.—The Province of Quebec is bounded on the north by a chain of heights which separate the waters flowing towards Hudson's Bay from those that flow towards the St. Lawrence; on the east, by Labrador and the Meridian of the bay Blanc-Sablon, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence; on the south, by the Bay of Chaleurs, New Brunswick and the State of Maine; on the south-west, by the State of New Hampshire, Vermont, and New-York; on the west, by the Province of Ontario; on the north-west, by the Ottawa River.

Extent.—Its length is nearly 600 miles, its width 300 miles, and its area 210,000 square miles. It is about the size of France.

Division.—The Province of Quebec is divided into 60 counties. *On the north shore of the St. Lawrence, and of the Ottawa from its mouth are :* Saguenay, Chicoutimi, Charlevoix, Montmorency, Quebec, Portneuf, Champlain, St. Maurice, Maskinongé, Berthier, Joliette, Assumption, Terrebonne, Two Mountains, Argenteuil, Ottawa, and Pontiac; Soulange and Vaudreuil, at the confluence of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa.

On the south side ascending the River : Bonaventure, Gaspé, Rimouski, Temiscouata, Kamouraska, L'Islet, Montmagny, Bellechasse, Lévis, Lotbinière, Nicolet, Yamaska, Richelieu, Verchères, Chambly, Laprairie, Châteauguay, Beauharnois, and Huntingdon.

On the frontier of the United States, not extending to the St. Lawrence : Dorchester, Beauce, Compton, Stanstead, Brome, Missisquoi, Iberville, St. John and Napierville.

The other counties situated in the interior are : Megantic, Arthabaska, Wolfe, Drummond, Richmond, Sherbrooke, Bagot, Shefford, St. Hyacinthe, and Rouville.

The island of Montreal forms the counties of Jacques Cartier and Hochelaga ; and the Island of Jesus, the county of Laval.

For the administration of justice, the Province of Quebec is divided into 20 districts.

For ecclesiastical jurisdiction, it is divided into six dioceses : Rimouski, Quebec, Three Rivers, St. Hyacinthe, Montreal and Ottawa, a great part of which is in the Province of Ontario.

The three bishops of Red River, of St. Albert, and of Anemour belong to the Ecclesiastical Province of Quebec.

Mountains.—The Alleghany or Appalachian Mountains traverse the province of Quebec from the north-east to the south-west, from Cape Rose to the state of Vermont ; a long chain of heights separate the waters which flow towards Hudson's Bay from these flowing towards the St. Lawrence. These two chains divide the Province into three great basins or natural regions : 1st. the north basin of the St. Lawrence ; 2d. the south basin of the same river ; 3d. the southern slope of the Alleghanies. The Laurentides follow the direction of the north shore of the St. Lawrence as far as Cape Tourment ; thence they run into the interior to the Ottawa ; the highest point of this chain is Cape Tourment which is 1,800 feet in height. The other mountains are : *Bel-œil* 1,100 feet high ; on its summit is a small lake ; the mountains of *Yamaska*, *Ste. Therese*, and the mountain of Montreal.

Rivers.—The River St. Lawrence traverses the Province of Quebec from the south-west, and empties into the Atlantic : the whole course of this river, one of the largest in the world, is about 2,200 miles. Almost all the other rivers in this country are its tributaries.

Among the rivers which belong to the first region or south-east basin are : the *Ottawa*, the *St. Maurice*, the *Batiscan*, *St. Ann-de-la-Perade*, *Jacques-Cartier*, *St. Charles*, and *Montmorency*, celebrated for its fall, 240

feet in height ; River *Ste. Anne-of-Berupré*, the *Gouffre*, *Malbaie*, the *Siguénay*, one of the largest here enumerated ; the *Betsiamis*, *Outardes*, *Moisie*, *Manitou*, and *Nitigamion*.

The principal rivers of the second region, or north-western slope of the Alleghany Mountains, are : the *Chateaugay*, *Chambly*, *Yamaska*, *St. Francis*, *Nicolet*, *Breancourt*, *Chaudiere*, *Etchemin*, *South-River*, *River-Ouelle*, *Trois-Pistoles*, *Rimouski*, *Grand-River*, &c.

In the third region, or the south-east slope of the Alleghany Mountains, are : the *St. John* which is a large river before it enters the Province of New-Brunswick, a part of its course forming the boundary between this province and the State of Maine ; the *Madawaska* is one of its tributaries ; the *Ristigouche* and its tributary the *Matapediac* ; the *Ristigouche* empties into the bay of Chaleurs.

Lakes.—The Lakes *Temiscaming*, *Beauport*, *St. Charles*, the large and beautiful lake *St. John*, and many others, belong to the first region. That part of lake *Champlain* which extends into this country, takes the name of Bay of *Missisquoi* ; lake *Memphramagog*, *Megantic*, *Aylmer*, *St. Francis*, and many others belong to the second region. Lake *Temiscouata* is the most remarkable of the third region. Lake *St. Peter*, *St. Louis* and *St. Francis*, are but expansions of the *St. Lawrence* ; the lake of *Two Mountains* is at the mouth of the *Ottawa*.

Islands.—The principal islands, ascending the *St. Lawrence*, are : the *Magdalen* islands, the island of *Anticosti*, *Coudres*, *Grues*, *Grosse-Isle*, *Orleans*, the islands of lake *St. Peter*, *Montreal*, *St. Helen*, *Perrot*, *Isle-aux-Noix*, in the upper part of the river *Chambly*.

Canals.—The *Lachine* canal, in the island of *Montreal*, and *Berthelais* in the county of the same name, render the *St. Lawrence* navigable to the extremity of the Province. *Chambly* canal renders the *Chambly* river na-

vigable. Grenville canal renders the Ottawa river navigable as far as the Federal Capital.

Railroads.—The Province of Quebec is traversed, almost from one extremity to the other, by the Grand Trunk, and it will be entirely when the Intercolonial is finished. River du Loup is the *terminus* of this line at the east; its branches are the railroads from Arthabaska to St. Gregory, and from Richmond to Portland. The other railroads are those of St. Lawrence to lake Champlain; St. Lawrence to Industry; Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly; Carillon to Greenville; Montreal to Lachine, and the wooden railroad of Gosford.

Capital and chieftowns —The capital is Quebec, advantageously situated at the confluence of the rivers St. Charles and of the St. Lawrence, which, up to this point, is navigable for the largest vessel. Montreal, situated on the island of the same name, is important for its commerce, its population, the industry and enterprise of its inhabitants. From the mouth of the St. Lawrence, the most remarkable towns, are: St. Germain de Rimouski, Montmagny, Levis, Three Rivers, one of the oldest cities; Sorel, Beauharnais, Terrebonne, in the county of the same name; St. John, on the Chambly river; St. Hyacinth, on the Yamaska river; Sherbrooke, in the county of the same name.

Climate.—The climate is hot in summer, cold in winter, and generally salubrious in all seasons.

Soil and productions.—The soil is generally fertile, and produces, in pretty large quantities, various kinds of grain, flax, vegetables and fruits.

Commerce.—The principal exports are timber, grain, butter, potash, pearlash, oil, fish, &c. Nearly 1500 ships anchor every year in the ports of Quebec and Montreal.

Population and religion.—The population is

about 1,300,000. The Catholic religion is professed by the majority of the inhabitants.

Government.—The Government of the Province of Quebec is constitutional. It is composed of a Lieutenant Governor, assisted by an Executive Council; a Legislative Assembly of 65 members, and a Legislative Council of 24 members.

Public Instruction.—There are few countries where public instruction is more diffused than in this Province. More than 206,000 children frequent the schools; that is about every sixth one.

There are 3 universities, 16 classical colleges, 3 normal schools, 317 superior primary schools, 3,151 elementary schools.

The Ladies of the Ursuline Convent, those of the Congregation, of Jesus-Mary, the Good Shepherd, and Sisters of Charity, in our cities and principal villages, impart to young girls the benefit of an excellent education.

QUESTIONS.—What are the boundaries of the Province of Quebec? Its extent? How divided? Name the counties on the north shore of the St. Lawrence? On the south shore? On the frontier of the United States? Name the other counties? For the administration of justice, how is the Province of Quebec divided? For ecclesiastical jurisdiction? Name the mountains? Rivers? The principal water courses belonging to

the first region? to the second region? to the third region? Name the principal lakes? islands? canals? railroads? What is the capital and what are the most remarkable towns? What is the climate? What is the nature of the soil and what are the productions? What are the principal articles of commerce? What is the population and prevailing religion? What is the government?

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

(Pop. 1,500,000.)

Boundaries.—The Province of Ontario, which presents the appearance of a triangular peninsula, is bounded on the north by the North Western Territory; east, by the Province of Quebec; south and south-west, by the United States. The St. Lawrence, the great lakes, and

the rivers that form a communication between these lakes, separate, on the south, these two countries.

Extent.—From the south-east to the north-west, Ontario reckons 750 miles in length, and from 200 to 300 in width. The total area is 180,000 square miles; one seventh less than the area of the Province of Quebec.

Division.—For purposes of representation, this country is divided into 42 counties.

For judicial purposes, into 22 districts.

For religious purposes, it forms one ecclesiastical Province, composed of four dioceses : Toronto, Kingston, Hamilton and Sandwich. The Archiepiscopal see is in Toronto.

Mountains.—The surface is gently undulating, rather than mountainous. The Laurentides extend from Ottawa, to the north-west of lake Superior; a long chain of heights extends from the Bay of Quinté, north of Lake Ontario, to the river Niagara; this chain separates the waters flowing towards lake Ontario from these flowing towards lake Huron and Erie; on the north-western frontier is a long ridge, separating the waters flowing into Hudson's Bay from those that fall into the great lakes.

Rivers.—The mountain chains divide this province into 5 natural regions : 1st the basin of the Ottawa, the principal rivers being the Madawaska, Mississippi and Rideau; 2d the basin of the St. Lawrence and of lake Ontario; Trent is the principal river; 3d the basin of lake Erie and the Niagara river; principal river, Grand-River; 4th the basin of lake Huron and the river and lake St. Clair; the principal streams are the Spanish River, the Lune and the Severn; the Thames falls into lake St. Clair; 5th the basin of lake Superior; the principal stream is Nepigon River.

The boundary-rivers between that Province and the United States are the St. Clair, the Detroit, the Niagara, and the St. Lawrence.

Lakes.—The lakes are : Nepigon lake, Superior, Huron, St Clair, Erie, Ontario ; all these communicate together and are connected with the St. Lawrence of which they may be regarded as the continuation ; there are besides : Lakes Nipissing, Simcoe, and Temiscaming.

Railroads and canals.—Railroads traverse this province in every direction and facilitate communication between the principal towns.

The Grand Trunk and Great Western are worthy of mention.

The canals are those of Cornwall or St. Lawrence, Welland, Grenville, Rideau, and Desjardins.

Capital and chief towns.—The Capital is Toronto, situated on lake Ontario. The chief towns are : Kingston on the same lake ; Ottawa on the river of the same name ; Brockville, Prescott on the St. Lawrence ; Belleville, on the Bay of Quinté ; Hamilton and London in the west.

Climate and soil.—The climate is milder than that of Quebec, and the soil is generally fertile.

Products.—The products are corn and other grain, excellent vegetables, tobacco, &c.

Commerce.—The province exports great quantities of timber, grain, mineral oil or petroleum, &c.

Population and religion.—The population may be estimated at about 1,500,000 inhabitants ; the greater portion profess the protestant religion.

Government.—The government is constitutional ; it is composed of a Lieutenant-Governor, aided by an Executive Council and a Chamber of Representatives.

QUESTIONS.—How is the Province of Ontario bounded ? Its extent ? How is it divided ? Name its rivers ? Capital and chief towns ? What are the soil and climate of Ontario ? Its commerce ? population and religion ? government ?

NEW BRUNSWICK.—(Population 300,000.)

Boundaries.—The Province of New Brunswick is bounded on the north by the Province of Quebec and Chaleur Bay; on the east, by the Gulf of St. Lawrence; on the south-east and south, by Nova Scotia and the Bay of Fundy; on the west, by the State of Maine.

Extent.—This little province has an area of 27,000 square miles; it extends from 45° to 48° north latitude; consequently its length is about 200 miles; it is 8 times smaller than the Province of Quebec.

Division.—It is divided into 14 counties: For ecclesiastical purposes it is divided into two dioceses.

Bays.—Its coasts are amply indented and form several bays; the most remarkable of which are, Chaleur Bay, Miramichi, Fundy, Passamoquoddy.

Rivers.—This province may be divided into three natural regions: the basin of Chaleur Bay, that of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and that of the Bay of Fundy. The river Ristigouche belongs to the first named; the Miramichi and Richibouctou are the principal streams which empty into the Gulf of St. Lawrence; the St. John and St. Croix are the most remarkable rivers of the third basin.

Capital and chief towns.—Fredericton, on the St. John, is the capital of New Brunswick. Among the chief town are: St. John, at the mouth of the river St. John, St. Andrew, Woodstock, Chatam and Bathurst.

Climate and soil.—The climate is similar to that of the Province of Quebec, but the cold is less intense. The soil is fertile.

Commerce.—This province exports oil, fish, plaster, limestone, and mill-stone, coal, iron, manganese, &c.

Population and religion.—The population is about 300,000; protentantism is the prevailing religion.

Government.—The government is constitutional; the House of Assembly is composed of 39 members.

QUESTIONS.—How is New Brunswick bounded? Its extent? How is it divided? Name its bays? rivers? Capital and chief Towns? What are the soil and climate of New Brunswick? Its commerce? population and religion? government?

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA. (Pop. 400,000.)

Boundaries.—The Province of Nova Scotia is a peninsula, surrounded by the waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the Atlantic, and the Bay of Fundy; it is joined to New Brunswick on the north west; the island of Cape Breton forms a part of the Province; the straits of Canso separate this island from the peninsula.

Extent.—It is smaller than New Brunswick, occupying an area of only 19,550 square miles.

Divisions.—It is divided into 18 counties.

Under the ecclesiastical head, it is divided into two dioceses, which form, with the two dioceses of New Brunswick, an ecclesiastical Province. The Archiepiscopal see is in Halifax.

Rivers and lakes.—The rivers of Nova Scotia belong to three basins; the Gulf St. Lawrence, the Atlantic, and the Bay of Fundy. Lake Rossignol and Bras d'Or, in the Island of Cape Breton, are the principal lakes.

Capital and chief towns.—Halifax, a fine seaport, on the Bay of Chebucto, is the capital. The chief towns are: Pictou, Arichat, on Madame Island, Liverpool, Yarmouth, Lunenburg, Annapolis, Truro, Windsor.

Climate and soil.—The climate is similar to that of New Brunswick. The soil is fertile.

Commerce.—Nova Scotia exports fish, oil, timber, seal-skin, plaster, coal, lime, &c.

Population and religion.—The population is not less than 400,000. Protestantism is the prevailing religion.

Government.—The government is constitutional.

QUESTIONS.—What are the boundaries of Nova Scotia? Its extent? How is it divided? Name the rivers and lakes. What is the Capital and what are the chief towns? Its climate and soil? Commerce? Population? Religion? Government?

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA. (Population 11,953.)

Boundaries.—This province is bounded on the west, north, and east by the North-West, and on the south, by the United States.

Extent.—Manitoba extends from 96° to 99°, east longitude, and from 49° to 50° 30' north latitude. Its extent is nearly the same as that of Nova Scotia. The Province of Quebec is 13 times as large.

Divisions.—Manitoba is divided into 4 electoral districts. Under the ecclesiastical head, it forms one diocese; the bishop resides at St. Boniface.

Rivers.—The most remarkable are: Red River, Assiniboine and Winnipeg.

Lakes.—Winnipeg, Manitoba, &c.

Capital.—The principal place is Fort Garry at the confluence of the Red River and the Assiniboine. The principal settlements are St. Boniface, Fort Alexander, Assiniboine and Queen's.

Government.—This Province comprises the old colony of the Red River and that of Portage. The local government is composed of a Lieutenant-Governor, advised by an executive Council, a Legislative Council of 7 members, and a House of Assembly of 24 members.

In the Senate of Canada, Manitoba is represented by two Senators, and in the Commons by 4 members.

Religion.—The Catholic is the prevailing religion of the inhabitants of Manitoba.

QUESTIONS.—What is the population of Manitoba? What are the boundaries? the extent? How is Manitoba divided? What are the rivers? the lakes? What is the capital? What is the prevailing religion of the inhabitants of Manitoba? What is the government?

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND VANCOUVER ISLAND.

(Population 80,000.)

Boundaries.—The 60° of latitude limits British Columbia on the north; it is bounded on the east, by the Territory of the North-West; on the south, by the United States; on the west, by the Pacific. Vancouver Island is situated to the west in the Pacific.

Extent.—Columbia has an area of 344,000 square miles, and Vancouver Island, 13,250 square miles.

Mountains.—The *Rocky Mountains* and two other parallel chains; the *Blue Mountains* and the *Cascades*, divide Columbia into three zones or natural regions.

Rivers.—The Fraser and Columbia River are the most remarkable.

Capital.—By an act of the Imperial Parliament in 1858, Columbia was united to the Island of Vancouver. The capital is *New Westminster*, on the River Fraser, 15 miles from the mouth. Victoria is the capital of Vancouver Island.

The Island of Vancouver is separated from Columbia by the Georgian Straits and Queen Charlotte's Sound, and from Washington Territory, by the Strait of Juan de Fuca.

QUESTIONS.—How is British Columbia bounded? How is the Island of Vancouver situated? What is the extent of Columbia and of Vancouver Island? What are the mountains? rivers? capital? How is the Island of Vancouver separated from the continent?

THE NORTH-WEST.—(80,000 habitants.)

Boundaries.—This vast country is bounded on the north by the Arctic Ocean; on the east, by the Atlantic; on the south, by the Province of Quebec, Province of Ontario, Province of Manitoba and the United States; on the west, by British Columbia and the Territory of Alaska.

Extent.—The North-West comprises an area of 1,750,000 square miles, about eight times the size of the Province of Quebec.

Divisions.—This large country is divided into four districts: 1st the Peninsula of Labrador; 2d Prince Rupert Land, and East-Main; 3d the valley of Saskatchewan; 4th the valley of the MacKenzie, and Arctic Sea.

Mountains.—The Rocky Mountains extend along the west, from north to south; a long ridge on the south, separates the waters which flow towards the St. Lawrence and great lakes, from those which fall into Hudson's Bay.

Rivers.—All the waters belong to the two great natural divisions: the basin of Hudson's Bay, and the Arctic basin. The River Churchill, Nelson, Severn, Albany, Moose, Abbitibi, Rupert and East-Main, are the principal of the first region; the Saskatchewan empties into lake Winnipeg. The MacKenzie is the most important river which empties into the Arctic Ocean.

Lakes.—The lakes are numerous; the largest are: Great Bear and Slave Lake, Arthabaska, Great and Little Winnipeg.

Settlements.—The principal place is Fort York. The Hudson-Bay Company has erected in this vast territory nearly 200 forts, post-houses or factories which are the store-houses for their fur trade.

Climate.—The climate is generally cold; it is milder in the valley of Saskatchewan.

Population.—About 100,000 inhabitants. It must be difficult to compute very accurately, the scattered population of so vast a territory. It is composed of whites and the aboriginal nations, among which the Esquimaux may be mentioned.

Government.—This vast territory is under the administration of a Lieutenant-Governor named by commission under the great seal of Canada.

QUESTION.—How is the North-West bounded? What is its extent? How is the North-West divided? What are the mountains? rivers? lakes? settlements? the climate? population? government?

UNITED STATES.—(Population 38,281,000.)

Boundaries.—The United States are bounded on the north by Canada; on the east, by the Atlantic Ocean; on the south, by the gulf of Mexico and Mexico; on the west, by the Pacific Ocean.

Extent.—The United States, the greatest confederation on the globe, cover an area of 3,250,000 square miles. It is a square, each side of which is 1,805 miles.

Division.—The United States are divided into 37 States, 11 Territories, and the Federal District of Columbia, on the Potamac.

ORIGINAL STATES.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>	<i>Population.</i>
1 New-Hampshire.	Concord	317,976
2 Massachusetts..	Boston, a sea-port	1,448,000
3 Connecticut....	New-Haven and Hartford..	537,998
4 Rhode-Island....	Providence and Newport...	217,319
5 New-York.....	Albany, on the Hudson....	4,370,346
6 New-Jersey.....	Trenton, on the Delaware..	780,000
7 Pennsylvania....	Harrisburg, on Susquehanna	3,300,000
8 Delaware.....	Dover	125,000
9 Maryland.....	Annapolis on the Chesapeake	780,000
10 Virginia	Richmond	1,209,607
11 North Carolina.	Raleigh	1,072,000
12 South Carolina.	Columbia	735,000
13 Georgia.....	Milledgeville.	1,185,000

STATES ON THE ATLANTIC.

<i>Admitted into the Union.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Population.</i>
14 Maine1820	Augusta	680,426
15 Florida.....1846	Tallahassee.....	189,995

STATES ON THE GULF OF MEXICO.

16 Alabama ..1819	Montgomery.....	1,002,000
17 Mississippi.1817	Jackson	834,190
18 Louisiana. .1812	Baton-Rouge (offi. capital)	745,384
19 Texas.....1845	Austin	1,323,264

MIDDLE STATES, EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

20 W. Virginia.1862	Wheeling	447,943
21 Tennessee. .1796	Nashville.....	1,258,326
22 Kentucky. .1794	Frankfort	1,323,261
23 Illinois1818	Springfield	2,540,216
24 Indiana.....1816	Indianapolis.....	1,688,169
25 Ohio.....1802	Columbus.....	2,652,302
26 Vermont. .1791	Montpelier.....	333,235
27 Michigan . .1837	Lansing	1,184,158
28 Wisconsin..1848	Madison	1,652,168

WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

29 Arkansas...1836	Little-Roc, on the Arkansas.	486,103
30 Missouri...1821	Jefferson-City.....	1,714,102
31 Iowa.....1845	Iowa City	1,132,938
32 Minnesota..1857	Saint-Paul on the Mississippi	460,039
33 Kansas ...1861	Compton.....	353,132
34 Nebraska..1867	Omahu.....	116,838

STATES ON THE PACIFIC.

35 California..1850	Sacramento City.....	556,208
36 Oregon....1859	Salem.....	90,776
37 Nevada....1864	Carson.....	41,000

The territories are :

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>
1 Alaska	Sitka.
2 Washington ..	Olympia
3 Idaho	Boise City.
4 Montana.....	Helena.
5 Dackotah.....	Yankton on the Missouri.
6 Wyoming.....	Cheyenne.
7 Utah	Salt-Lake City.
8 Colorado.....	Denvers.
9 Arizona	Prescott.
10 New-Mexico	Santa-Fé.
11 Indian Territory.....	Tahlequah.

Mountains. — Two great mountain-chains, the Rocky Mountains and the Alleganies, extend from north to south, and divide the country into four great natural regions: 1st the Atlantic basin; 2nd the basin of the Gulf of Mexico; 3rd the basin of great Lakes; 4th that of the Pacific.

Rivers.—A great number of rivers traverse the Atlantic basin; the most important are the Kennebec, Penobscot, Connecticut, Hudson, Delaware, Susquehanna, Potamac, James, and Savannah. The Mississippi, which receives on the west the waters of the Missouri; the Arkansas, and Red River; on the east, the Illinois and Ohio, belong to the basin of the Gulf of Mexico; the Rio Grande empties into the same gulf. The Columbia and the Colorado are the largest rivers that fall into the Pacific.

Lakes. — Lake Superior, Michigan, Huron, St. Clair, Erie, Ontario, Champlain, Salt Lake, &c.

Canals and Railroads.—Canals and Railroads cross the United States in every direction, and connect the principal cities. The Atlantic communicates with the Pacific by a railroad, inaugurated in 1869.

Capital and chief towns.—The capital is Washington, on the Potomac, in the district of Columbia.

Other cities worthy of note are numerous; commencing at the north: Portland, Boston, New York, the largest city in America; Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, Savannah; New-Orleans and St. Louis, on the Mississippi; Cincinnati, on the Ohio; Chicago, on lake Michigan; Detroit, on the river Detroit; San Francisco, on the Pacific.

Climate and soil.—The climate is temperate; in the south of the United States it is very warm. The soil is in general very fertile.

Exports.—The United States export quantities of grain, cotton, tobacco, sugar, and the products of its numerous manufactures. Its commerce is the most extensive in the world, if we except that of England.

Population and religion.—The population is 38,281,000; the majority profess the protestant religion.

Government.—The United States form a Federal republic. The central government consists of a President, elective every 4 years, a Senate, and a House of Representatives.

REPUBLIC OF MEXICO.—(Pop. 9,090,000.)

Boundaries.—This country, which is five times as large as the province of Quebec, is situated between the Gulf of Mexico on the east, and the Pacific on the west. On the north, it borders upon the United States, and on the south-east, upon the Republic of Guatemala.

Division.—Mexico is divided into 50 departments.

Mountains.—A chain of mountains called the Sierra Madre, and Cordilleras of Anahuac, divide Mexico into two great basins. It encloses a vast plateau or table-land, which widens towards the south.

Rivers and lakes.—Mexico contains few rivers. The most important drain the region of the Gulf of Mexico: the largest is Rio Grande; the Colorado drains

the Pacific basin. The lakes Tezeuco, Chapala and Tamiagua, are the largest in Mexico.

Capital and chief towns.—The city of Mexico, on lake Tezeuco, is the capital of Mexico. The most important towns are: Vera Cruz, La Puebla, St. Louis-de-Potosi, Valladolid, Acapulco, San-Blas.

Climate and soil.—The climate is temperate on the plateau, on the sea-coast it is hot. The soil is in general very fertile. This country is noted for its mineral riches, particularly for its silver mines.

Population and religion—Population, 9,090,000, almost wholly Catholic.

Government.—The government is republican.

CENTRAL AMERICA.—(Pop. 2,500,000.)

Boundaries.—Central America is the name given to the narrowest part of the continent. It is bounded north by Mexico; north-east and east, by the Caribbean Sea; on the south-east it meets New Granada; on the west and south-west, it is washed by the Pacific Ocean.

Mountains.—It is traversed by a chain of mountains, generally called Sierra Madre, which is a continuation of the great American ridge. There are more than 36 volcanos, several of which are in action.

Rivers and lakes.—Numerous streams follow the declivities of the Sierra Madre, but their course is of no great length, especially on the Pacific side. The Motagua, Ulua, Escondido, and the San Juan, which issues from lake Nicaragua, are the most important that fall into the Caribbean Sea.

Climate.—The climate is variable; the heat is oppressive in the plains and deep valleys, while the mountain declivities and the table-lands enjoy the mildest temperature.

Soil.—The soil is extremely fertile, but much exposed to violent earthquakes, which have sometimes swallowed up cities and whole tribes.

Religion.—The Catholic religion prevails throughout Central America.

Division and government—Central America forms five separate states; the government of each is republican.

Guatemala.—Guatemala, situated on the north-west, is the largest of the five republics. Its borders on both the Atlantic and Pacific. Its capital is Guatemala, situated in the midst of a fertile plain. The population is about 1,100,000.

Honduras.—The republic of Honduras extends to the east of Guatemala and along the south shore of the gulf to which it gives its name: it reaches southward by a narrow strip to the Pacific. The capital is Comayagua, on the river Ulua. Population, 380,000.

San Salvador.—San Salvador is the smallest of the five republics that compose Central America. It lies on the coast of the Pacific, south-east of the state of Guatemala. Its capital is San Salvador, situated in a beautiful valley. Its population is about 550,000.

Nicaragua.—South-east of Honduras and San Salvador, is the republic of Nicaragua, its shores being washed at the same time by the Caribbean Sea and the Pacific. Leon is its capital. Its chief towns are Granada, Rivas, Masaya, San Juan, a fine seaport; San Juan-del-Sure, another fine seaport on the Pacific. Population, 400,000.

Costa-Rica.—The most eastern, and at the same time the most southern of the republics of Central America, is that of Costa-Rica, which extends also from Ocean to Ocean.

The capital is San-Jose de Costa-Rica, Cartago is the most important town. The population is about 130,000.

British Honduras.—England possesses to the south-east of Yucatan, a colony known as British Honduras, or colony of Balize, washed by the Gulf of Honduras. It is watered by a river of the same name, at the mouth of which is situated Balize, capital of the colony. It is the seat of a great trade in dyewoods and mahogany.

QUESTIONS. — How is Central America bounded? What are the mountains? the rivers and lakes? What is the climate? the soil? the religion? What does Central America comprehend? what is the government of the states? How is the republic of Guatemala situated? Honduras? San Salvador? Nicaragua? Costa Rica? Where is British Honduras?

BRITISH ISLANDS.

Perry's Archipelago.—This Archipelago, as well as several other islands in Hudson's Bay or at its mouth, belong to England. They are for the most part uninhabitable on account of the extreme cold. The most important of these Islands are Melville and Cumberland.

Newfoundland.—This great Island, nearly a quarter the size of the Province of Quebec, lies at the entrance of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It is separated from Labrador by the strait of Belle-Isle. Its capital is St. John, on the Atlantic. The population of Newfoundland is about 146,000. Its coasts are pierced with many fine bays and harbors. It is noted for the codfisheries on its banks, the nearest of which is about 100 miles from the eastern coast.

Prince Edward's Island.—Prince Edward's Island is in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It has a population of 80,000 inhabitants. Its capital is Charlottetown. The government of this Island, as well as that of Newfoundland, is constitutional.

Bermuda Islands.—The Bermudas are situated in the Atlantic, east of the United States; they are sterile and rocky.

Bahama Islands.—The Bahamas are a group of

about 600 islands, lying to the south-east of Florida. The chief town is Nassau, on the Island of Providence. The population is 30,000.

Jamaica.—Jamaica is a large and beautiful island, in the Caribbean Sea. There are 500,000 inhabitants: its capital is Spanish-Town. Jamaica is noted for the richness of its productions. Great quantities of sugar are exported.

Caribbean Islands.—England possesses nearly half of these islands, and that of Trinidad, one of the Lesser Antilles. All those islands are rich and furnish commerce with excellent products.

FRENCH ISLANDS.

St. Pierre, Miquelon.—These islands are situated south of Newfoundland.

Guadeloupe.—France possesses under the name of *Government of Guadeloupe*, the islands of Guadeloupe, Mary Galante, les Saintes, and the French part of St. Martin. The total population of this *Government* is 133,000. The capital is Basse-Terre (*Low-Land*).

Martinique.—This rich and fertile island contains 137,000 inhabitants. Its capital is St. Pierre.

SPANISH ISLANDS.

Cuba.—Cuba may be called the queen of the West Indian Islands. Its population is 1,500,000 souls. The capital is Havanna, one of the finest sea-ports in all these Islands.

Porto Rico.—Porto Rico is situated east of Hayti. It is noted for its sugar. Population 510,000. San Juan of Porto Rico is its capital.

DANISH ISLANDS.

Greenland.—This vast and gloomy country might be called a continent. The Danes have a colony here, divided into two Inspectorates:—the North and the South. The chief settlements are: Julian-Shaab, Godthaab and Uppernavik, the post nearest to the North Pole.

Other Islands.—The Danes possess also the islands St. Croix and Tortole, in the Caribbean Sea.

DUTCH ISLANDS.

The Dutch possess a part of the island St. Martin, Saba, St. Eustache, and Curagoa, in the Lesser Antilles. The island St. Bartholemew belongs to Sweden.

Hayti.—Hayti is the only independent island in the Archipelago. It is divided into two separate governments: the eastern part is the Republic of Dominica with a population of 210,000 souls; the capital is San Domingo. The west is the Republic of Hayti; its population is 710,000 souls. Its capital is Port Republican.

QUESTIONS.—Where is Perry's Archipelago? How is Newfoundland situated? Prince Edward's Island? the Bermudas? the Bahamas? Jamaica? What are the

other British possessions? which are the French Islands? the Spanish isles? the Danish? the Dutch? How is Hayti divided?

SOUTH AMERICA.

(Population. (25,500,000.)

Boundaries.—South America is bounded, north by the isthmus of Panama and the Caribbean Sea; north-east and east, by the Atlantic; south, by the Straits of Magellan; and west, by the Pacific.

Mountains.—The Cordilleras of the Andes extend the whole length of South America, running north and south, and dividing it into two great basins, the Pacific

and the Atlantic. The Parime system or Eastern Andes, and the Brazilian system, are the northern and southern limits of the valley of the Amazon. Those mountains contain a great number of volcanoes.

Rivers.—The chief rivers belong to the Atlantic and Caribbean basin. The most important of these rivers are: the Magdalena, Orinoco, and the Amazon, the largest river in the world; the Tocantinas, San Francisco, and Rio de la Plata. There are no large rivers on the narrow western slope of the Andes.

Gulfs.—The only large gulfs are those of Panama, Guayaquil and Guaitaca, on the western coast.

Divisions.—South America comprises 10 independent states, 3 colonies, and one uncivilized country—Patagonia. The independent states comprise one monarchy, the empire of Brazil; the nine others are Republics: New Granada, Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Chili, the Argentine republic or de la Plata, Paraguay, and Uruguay. The 3 colonies are: British Guiana, Dutch Guiana and French Guiana.

Climate.—The climate is hot in all the states of South America, except in Patagonia where it is cold. On the table-lands of the Republics that border the Pacific, the climate is more temperate and generally very mild.

Soil and productions.—The soil is exceedingly fertile in nearly all those states and the products are rich and varied; there are great mineral riches, especially in Peru and Bolivia.

Government.—Nine of these fourteen states are governed as republics. Brazil is the only monarchy on the whole American continent, its government is constitutional.

QUESTIONS.—How is South America bounded? What are the mountains? rivers? gulfs? How is it divided? What is the climate? the soil and productions? the form of government?

NEW GRANADA.—(Population 2,500,000.)

Boundaries.—This Republic, which is more than twice the Province of Quebec, lies partly in North America; its northern boundary being Costa-Rica. It is bounded east by Venezuela; south, by Brazil and Ecuador; it is washed on the north by the Caribbean Sea and on the west, by the Pacific.

Divisions.—New Granada is a Federal Republic, composed of 9 states. It is also called the United States of Columbia.

Mountains and rivers.—The Andes, in two ranges, divide this republic into three natural regions, and give rise to a great number of rivers. The Magdalena river is the largest which empties into the Caribbean Sea.

Capital and chief towns.—The capital is Santa-Fe-de-Bogota. This Republic, lying on the Caribbean Sea and Pacific basin, has the sea-ports of Carthagena, Aspinwall, Porto-Bello and Chagres on the Caribbean Sea. Panama, joined to Aspinwall by a railroad, is on the Pacific.

QUESTIONS.—What is the population of New Granada? the boundaries? How is it divided? What are the mountains and rivers? the capital and chief towns?

VENEZUELA.—(Population 1,600,000.)

Boundaries.—This Republic, which is twice the size of the Province of Quebec, lies entirely on the Atlantic and Caribbean Sea. It is bounded north by the Caribbean Sea; east, by the Atlantic and Guiana; south, by Brazil; and west, by New Granada.

Mountains and rivers.—The most westerly ridge of the Andes in New Granada extends into Venezuela, under different names, and separates the tributaries of the Caribbean Sea from those of the Atlantic.

The Orinoco is the largest river that falls into the Atlantic.

Lakes.—Lake Maracaybo is the largest on this part of the continent ; north of this lake is the gulf of the same name.

Divisions.—Venezuela is a Federal Republic, composed of 20 states.

Capital and chief towns.—Caraccas is the capital. Puerto-Cabello, Maracaybo, Cumana, Barcelona and Valencia, are the most important towns.

QUESTIONS.—What is the population of Venezuela ? What are the boundaries ? The divisions ? The mountains and rivers ? The lakes ? The capital and chief towns ?

EQUADOR.—(Population 1,040,000.)

Boundaries.—This Republic, which is one half larger than the Province of Quebec, lies on the two declivities of the Andes. It is bounded on the north by New-Granada ; on the east, by Brazil ; on the south, by Peru and on the west, by the Pacific.

Mountains.—The Andes extend from north to south. Its largest rivers flow towards the Atlantic. The Amazon and its numerous tributaries drain this region.

Capital and chief towns.—The capital, Quito, lies near the equator, at an elevation of more than 8,000 feet above the level of the sea. Guayaquil, Cuenca, and Loja, are the most important towns. Ecuador is noted for its gold mines, and Panama hats.

QUESTIONS.—What is the population of Ecuador ? Its boundaries ? Mountains and rivers ? Capital and chief towns ?

PERU.—(Population 2,500,000.)

Boundaries.— This republic, which is twice and $\frac{1}{2}$ larger than our province, is situated on the Pacific and the valley of the Amazon. It is bounded on the

north, by Ecuador; on the east, by Brazil; on the south, by Bolivia; and on the west, by the Pacific.

Mountains and rivers.—The Cordilleras of the Andes, run north and south dividing it into two great natural regions. The principal rivers flow towards the Atlantic; they are tributaries to the Amazon. The rivers that flow from the western slope of the Andes, and empty into the Pacific, are of little importance. Lake Titicaca is on the southern frontier.

Capital and chief towns.—Lima, on the river Rimac, is the capital of this Republic. Callao, Ica, Arequipa, Cuzco are the chief cities. Near the coast are the little islands, Lobos and Chinchá, covered with quantities of guano, an excellent compost.

Peru is noted for its gold mines.

QUESTIONS.—What is the population of Peru? The boundaries? Mountains and rivers? Capital and chief towns?

BOLIVIA.—(Population 2,200,000.)

Boundaries.—This Republic which separated from Peru in 1798, and became independent in 1810, is once and $\frac{3}{4}$ the size of our Province. It is bounded on the north-east by Peru; east, by Brazil; south, by the Argentine Republic and Chili; and west, by the Pacific.

Mountains and rivers.—The Andes traverse Bolivia, from north to south; another range runs towards Brazil. These ranges divide the country into 3 regions: 1st the Pacific basin, drained by none but small streams; 2d the basin of the Amazon, drained by some important tributaries; 3d the basin of Rio de la Plata, watered by large rivers which flow towards the south.

Capital and chief towns.—The capital is Chuquisaca. La Paz and Potosi, are the most important cities.

Bolivia is noted for its gold and silver mines.

QUESTIONS.—What is the population of Bolivia? What are its boundaries? Its mountains and rivers? Capital and chief cities?

CHILI.—(Population 1,600,000.)

Boundaries.—Chili is a little more than $\frac{1}{2}$ the size of the Province of Quebec, and is the only country in South America, lying entirely on the Pacific. It is bounded north by Bolivia; east, by La Plata; south, by Patagonia; west, by the Pacific.

Mountains and rivers.—This country which is picturesque, fertile, and salubrious, is nearly isolated from the rest of the continent by the chain of the Andes. The rivers of Chili are short: two only, the Biobio and the Maule are navigable.

Capital and chief towns.—The Capital is Santiago on the Mapochu; Valparaiso, La Serena, Concepcion, Valdivia and San Carlos, in the island of Chiloe, (which belongs to Chili) are the most important cities.

QUESTIONS.—What is the population of Chili? What are the boundaries? mountains and rivers? Capital and chief towns?

THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—(Population 1,720,000.)

Boundaries.—This Republic, five times as large as our Province, lies wholly on the Atlantic-basin. It is bounded on the north by Bolivia; on the east, by Paraguay, Brazil, Uruguay and the Atlantic; on the south, by Patagonia; on the west, by Chili.

Mountains and rivers.—The Andes extend along the western border, while the eastern section is broken by the most southerly ridges of the Brazilian mountains. The rivers which water this country empty into the Atlantic. The most important is Panama which receives on the right the Paraguay, augmented by the waters of the Pitcomayo, Vermejo; the Salado is another tributary; lower down, on the left, it receives the Uruguay. At this junction, the Rio de la Plata is formed, which has more the appearance of a gulf than of a river.

Divisions.—This Republic is a Confederation of

14 states. It is known under the name of the Argentine Confederation.

Capital and chief towns.—Buenos Ayres is the capital; Parana, Santa-Fé, Corrientes, Mendoza, Salta, Tucuman and Catamarca are the chief towns.

This country is noted for its rich pasture lands, and its numerous herds of cattle which graze in those immense natural prairies called pampas.

QUESTIONS.—What is the population of the Argentine Republic? How is it divided? What are the boundaries? Mountains and rivers? Capital and chief towns?

PARAGUAY.—(Population 1,340,000.)

Boundaries.—This republic which is about $\frac{1}{3}$ the size the Province of Quebec, is situated between Brazil on the east; the Argentine Republic on the south and west; and Bolivia on the north-west.

Rivers.—Its rivers flow into the Atlantic; Parana in the east, Paraguay in the west are the largest.

Capital and chief towns.—Assumption, on the Paraguay, is the capital; Villa Rica is the second in importance.

QUESTIONS.—What is the population of Paraguay? Its boundaries? Name the rivers? Capital?

URUGUAY.—(Population 242,000.)

Boundaries.—Uruguay is about one sixth the extent of our Province. This Republic is bounded on the north by Brazil; on the east, by the Atlantic; on the south, by the Rio de la Plata; and on the west, by the Argentine Republic.

Rivers.—The rivers of Uruguay all empty into the Atlantic. The principal are, Rio de la Plata on the south border, and Uruguay on the west.

Capital.—Monte-Video, on the Rio de la Plata, is the capital.

QUESTIONS.—What is the population of Uruguay? What are the boundaries? Rivers? Capital?

BRAZIL.—(Population 11,000,000.)

Boundaries.—Brazil is bounded north, by New Granada, Venezuela and Guiana; north-east, east, and south-east, by the Atlantic; south-west and west, by Uruguay, the Argentine Republic, Paraguay, Bolivia, Peru, and Ecuador.

Extent.—Brazil is the largest country in South America. It contains 3,850,000 square miles, being 18 times larger than the Province of Quebec.

Mountains.—The Parime Mountains south of Guiana, the Brazilian which border the valley of the Amazon on the south, and the Sierra-do-Mar, parallel to the coast, are the principal chains in which the rivers have their source.

Rivers.—The principal rivers are: the Amazon and its numerous tributaries; the Tocantinas, San-Francisco, Uruguay, Parana and Paraguay.

Capital and chief towns.—Rio-Janeiro is the capital, it is situated on a magnificent bay. Among the chief towns are: Espirito-Santo, San-Salvador, Pernambuco and Para.

Government.—Brazil is the only monarchical government in all America. The government is constitutional.

This country is noted for its rich mines, numerous herds of cattle, and dye-woods.

QUESTIONS.—What is the population of Brazil? Its boundaries? Capital and chief towns? Government? Noted products? Extent? Mountains? Rivers? Ca-

GUIANA.—(Population 330,000.)

Boundaries.—Guiana is bounded on the north by the Atlantic; on the east and south, by Brazil; on the west, by Venezuela.

Divisions and capitals.—Guiana forms three colonies: French Guiana, capital Cayenne, is the most easterly; Dutch Guiana, capital Paramaribo, is in the centre; British Guiana, capital Georgetown, is the most westerly.

PATAGONIA.—(Population 400,000.)

Boundaries.—Patagonia is a desolate and savage country, lying south of Chili and the Argentine Republic; it is washed on the east by the Atlantic, and on the west by the Pacific. The long and winding strait of Magellan, separates it from Terra del Fuego; and to the south-east, the strait of LeMaire separates this island from Staten Island. Further to the east are the Malouines or Falkland Islands. Finally, towards the south, there are several islands, almost always buried in snow and ice.

QUESTIONS.—What is the population of Guiana? Ist boundaries? Divisions? How is Patagonia situated? What is said of the islands around it?

EUROPE.

(Population, 278,000,000.)

Boundaries.—Europe is bounded on the north by the Arctic Ocean; on the east, by the Ural Mountains, Ural river, and the Caspian Sea; on the south, by the Caucasian mountains, the Black Sea, Strait of Constantinople, the Sea of Marmora, the Strait of Dardanelles, the Mediterranean Sea, and the Strait of Gibraltar; on the west, by the Atlantic.

Extent.—Europe is the smallest in extent of the five grand divisions of the earth; being about 3,800 miles in length and 2,700 in breadth; but it is the most important as regards power, commerce, and civilization.

Seas.—There are three great seas bordering on Europe: the Arctic Ocean on the north; the Atlantic on the west; and the Mediterranean on the south. These three principal seas form twelve smaller ones.

The Arctic Ocean forms two: the Kara, and White Sea, north of Russia.

The Atlantic forms five: the Baltic, between Sweden, Russia, and Prussia; the North Sea, between Denmark, Germany, Holland, Great Britain, and Norway; the Irish Sea, between Great Britain and Ireland; the English Channel, between France and England; the Bay of Biscay, between France and Spain.

The Mediterranean forms five: the Adriatic or Gulf of Venice, east of Italy; the Archipelago or Ægean Sea, east of Greece; the Sea of Marmora, between Turkey in Europe and Turkey in Asia; the Black Sea, between Europe and Asia; the Sea of Azov in Russia.

The Caspian Sea, which communicates with no other body of water, might properly be styled a great lake.

Straits.—The Seas of Europe are connected by 15 principal straits, viz: the Waygatz, to the north of Russia; five connect the north Sea with the Baltic; the Skager-Rack and Cattegat, the Sound, the Great Belt, and small Belt; the straits of Dover, between France and England; St. George's Channel and the North Channel, between Ireland and Great Britain; one strait connects the Atlantic and Mediterranean Sea, that of Gibraltar, between Spain and Africa; the strait of Bonifacio, between Corsica and Sardinia; the strait of Messina, between Sicily and Italy; the Dardanelles and the strait of Constantinople, between Europe and Asia; the strait of Yenikaleh which connects the Black Sea with the sea of Azov.

Gulfs.—There are twelve principal gulfs in Europe; the Gulf of Bothnia, Finland, and Riga, formed by the Baltic Sea; the Gulf of Murray, Forth, and Zuider Zee, formed by the North Sea; Bristol Channel, west of England; the Gulf of Lyons, Genoa, Taranto, Lepanto, and Salonica, formed by the Mediterranean Sea.

Islands.—The seas of Europe contain a great number of islands, which may however be reduced to eight

principal islands or groups, viz; in the Arctic Ocean, Spitzbergen and Nova Zembla, which belong to Russia; in the Atlantic, Iceland, which belongs to Denmark; Great Britain and Ireland, which are the largest of the British Isles; in the Mediterranean, Corsica, which now forms a department of France; Sardinia and Sicily, which form a part of the Kingdom of Italy.

Peninsulas and Isthmuses.—The coast of Europe is deeply indented, forming six principal peninsulas: Sweden and Norway, Denmark, Spain and Portugal, Italy, the Morea, and Crimea. The two principal isthmuses are Corinth and Perekop.

Mountains and Volcanoes.—Europe is traversed from north-east to south-west by a long mountain ridge, which, under different names, extends from Asia to the strait of Gibraltar, and separates it into two great regions: one sloping towards the Arctic and the Atlantic Ocean; the other towards the interior seas. The Ural and Caucasian Mountains separate Europe from Asia. The Dofrefield or Scandinavian Alps, are between Sweden and Norway; the Pyrennes, between France and Spain; the Alps, between France, Italy, and Switzerland; the Apennines, which traverse Italy; the Carpathian mountains in Austria; the Balkan in Turkey. The principal volcanoes are: Mount Hecla in Iceland, Vesuvius in Italy, and Mont Etna in Sicily.

Rivers.—The principal rivers which drain the northern slope, are: the Petchora and Dwina, which fall into the Arctic Ocean; the Dwina, Niemen, Vistula, and Oder, which empty into the Baltic Sea; the Elbe, Weser, Rhine, Meuse and Scheld empty into the North Sea; the Seine, into the English Channel; the Loire, Garonne, Minho, Douro, Tagus, Gaudiana, Gaudalquiver, fall into the Atlantic.

The principal rivers flowing south, are: the Ebro, Rhone, Arno and Tiber, which empty into the Mediterranean Sea; the Po and the Adige, into the Adriatic;

the Danube, Dneister, and Dneiper, fall into the Black Sea; the Don, into the Sea of Azov; the Volga and Ural, into the Caspian Sea.

Divisions.—Europe is divided into 18 states, which are classed, as follows: 1st five great Powers;—France; the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; the Russian Empire; the German Confederation, or Germany; and the Austrian Empire; 2d, three second rate Powers;—the kingdom of Spain; the kingdom of Italy; and Turkey, or the Ottoman Empire; 3d, ten lesser Powers, of which four are in the north:—Sweden and Norway, or the Scandinavian Monarchy; Denmark; Holland; and Belgium: one in the middle;—Switzerland or the Helvetian Confederation: five in the south;—Portugal; the Pontifical States; Greece; and the Republics of San Marino and Andorra.

Climate.—With the exception of the northern part, the climate of Europe is temperate. Italy, and the countries along the Mediterranean, generally enjoy one of the most delightful climates in the world.

Soil and Productions.—The soil is fertile and well cultivated, the production are various; wheat and other kinds of grain and potatoes are cultivated even in the north of Russia. In the temperate regions, corn, rice, the olive, and wine, form the riches of the inhabitants; finally, cotton, sugar-cane, and other vegetables which require more heat, are cultivated in some of the southern countries. Coal, tin, copper, lead, and especially iron mines abound, as well as quarries of marble.

Population.—The population of Europe is about 278,000,000, all belonging to the Caucasian race, except the Laplanders and Samœides, and some other unimportant settlements to the north and east, that belong to the Mongolian race.

Religion.— There are 170,000,000 professing catholicity, which is the religion dominant in Ireland, France, Belgium, the Grand Duchy of Baden,

Bavaria, Austria, Portugal, Spain and Italy. There are about 60,000,000 schismatic Greeks; this is the religion of the majority of the inhabitants of Russia and the principalities of the Danube. The Protestants number above 50,000,000; they form the majority in England, Scotland, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Germany and Switzerland. In the Ottoman Empire there are more than 3,000,000 Mahometans. There are nearly 3,000,000 Jews, and 150,000 Idolaters who inhabit the north of Europe.

Governments.—The greater number of the states of Europe are constitutional monarchies; the only exceptions are Russia, Turkey, and the Pontifical states, * which are absolute monarchies. There are six republics: France, San Marino, Andorra, Bremen, Hamburg and Lubeck; these last three form a part of the German Confederation.

QUESTIONS.—What is the extent of Europe? How is it bounded? Name the principal Seas? Straits? Gulfs? Islands? Peninsulas and Isthmuses? Its mountains? Volcanoes? Rivers? How is Europe divided? What is the climate? The soil and productions? Population? Religion? What is the government of the different countries of Europe?

BRITISH ISLES.—(Population 29,000,000.)

Situation.—The British Isles, to the north of Europe, form a kind of archipelago composed of two large islands, four groups, and seven little islands. The two principal islands are, Great Britain and Ireland. The four groups are, Shetland, the Orkneys, Hebrides and Scilly. The seven small islands are, the Isle of Man and Anglesea, in the Irish Sea; the Isle of Wight, Alderney, Guernsey and Jersey in the English Channel: Heligoland in the North Sea.

* We devote a short chapter to the Pontifical States, although these States are now under the rule of the king of Italy, for we trust that the Sovereign Pontiff will soon be restored to a throne of which he has been deprived by the greatest of injustices.

Extent.—The British Isles contain about 119,924 square miles; it is a little more than half the extent of the Province of Quebec.

Political Divisions.—Great Britain comprises England, which is divided into 40 counties; the Principality of Wales, divided into 12 counties; and Scotland, 33 counties. Ireland is divided into 4 provinces and 32 counties.

Mountains and Rivers.—A chain of mountains extend from south to north, from the strait of Dover to Cape Duncansby, dividing Great Britain into three basins; the eastern, western, and southern. The rivers that follow the declivity of the eastern basin are: the Thames, Humber, Tweed, and Forth. In the west are: the Clyde, Mersey, and Severn. The Shannon is the principal river of Ireland.

Capital and Chief Towns.—These Isles as a state are termed, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.—The capital is London, on the Thames, containing 3,000,000 inhabitants; the Thames is navigable for the largest vessels. The chief towns are: in England, Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, Birmingham, Bristol, Portsmouth, Canterbury, Oxford, Cambridge, etc.; in Scotland, Edinburgh, the capital on the Forth; Dundee, Aberdeen, Glasgow, Greenock, etc.; in Ireland, Dublin is the capital on the Liffey; chief towns, Limerick, Cork, Waterford, Belfast, Londonderry, Sligo, and Galway.

Commerce.—By means of its merchant shipping, which consists of nearly 30,000 vessels, England carries on an extensive trade by the exportation and importation of the products of the whole world. This country, unrivalled for industry and commerce, is intersected by numerous canals and railroads.

Colonies.—The Islands which form the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, are only a small portion of the British Empire, whose possessions are found in all parts of the world.

The principal British possessions are the following :

- 1st. In Europe, Gibraltar and Malta.
- 2d. In Asia, the greater part of Hindostan, the west coast of Farther-India, Ceylon, and Singapore.
- 3d. In Africa, Cape Colony, the Isle of France, St. Helena, and several settlements in Senegambia.
- 4th. In America, Canada, Newfoundland, Prince Edward's Island, Balize, British Guiana, and more than half of the West India Islands.
- 5th. In Oceanica, the settlements of New Holland.

Population.—The population of the British Isles is estimated at about 29,000,000. The total population of the Empire is about 200,000,000, or nearly one sixth of the whole human race.

QUESTIONS.—What do the British Isles comprise? What is their extent? How is Great-Britain divided? Name the mountains? What rivers drain the eastern slope? What the western? What is the capital? What are the principal towns of England? Scotland? Ireland? What is said of its commerce? Name the principal British colonies? What is the population of the whole Empire?

FRANCE.—(Population 36,500,000.)

Boundaries.—France is bounded on the north by the English Channel, the Strait of Dover, Belgium, Luxemburg, and Germany; on the east, by Germany, Switzerland and Italy; on the south, by the Mediterranean Sea and Spain; on the west, by the Bay of Biscay, and the Atlantic Ocean.

Extent.—France is of the same extent as the Province of Quebec.

Divisions.—France is divided into 87 departments, which are subdivided into districts; these districts are further divided into cantons, and these into smaller portions called *communes*.

Mountains.—France is divided into two regions by the European ridge; one sloping towards the North Sea, the English Channel, and the Atlantic; the second to-

wards the Mediterranean. The Alps separate France from Italy; the Jura, from Switzerland; and the Pyrenees, from Spain.

Rivers and Lakes.—The rivers which drain the northern slope, are: the Moselle, and the Meuse, tributaries of the Rhine, which flow towards the North Sea; the Seine, towards the English Channel; the Loire and the Garonne towards the Atlantic and the Bay of Biscay. The Rhone, swelled by the waters of the Soane, is the principal river which empties into the Mediterranean. Lake Geneva is one of the most beautiful in Europe.

Railroads and Canals.—An extensive network of railroads connect Paris with all the important cities in France, and these with each other. There are 75 canals, which to facilitate commerce, establish communication between certain rivers and seas.

Capital and Chief Towns.—Paris, the capital, is on the Seine; this city contains 1,700,000 inhabitants; it ranks first among the cities of Europe, for literature, science, and the arts, and the number and variety of its monuments. The principal cities of France, in the order of their population, are: Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Rouen, Nantes, Toulouse, Lille, etc. The principal seaports are: Toulon, Marseilles, Bayonne, Bordeaux, La Rochefort, Rochelle, Nantes, Brest, St. Malo, Havre, Boulogne, Calais, and Dunkerque.

Islands.—The islands belonging to France are: Corsica, capital Ajaccio; Camargue, Hyeres, in the Mediterranean; Ushant, Belle-Isle, Noirmoutier, Isle-Dieu, Ile-de-Ré, and Oleron, in the Atlantic.

QUESTIONS.—What is the population of France? What are its boundaries? Extent? How is France divided? Name the mountains? Rivers? Railroads? Its principal cities? Principal ports? Name the islands belonging to France?

GERMANY.—(Population 38,000,000.)

Boundaries.—The German Confederation is bounded

on the north by the North Sea, Jutland, and the Baltic; on the east, by Russia; on the south, by Austria, and Switzerland; on the west, by France, Belgium and Holland.

Divisions.—The German Confederation is composed of 25 states, viz: 1st four kingdoms, the new kingdom of Prussia, the kingdom of Saxony, Bavaria and Wurtemberg; 2d, six Grand Duchies: Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Oldenburg, Saxe-Weimer, Baden and Hesse; 3d, five Duchies: Brunswick, Anhalt, Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Coburg, and Saxe-Altenburg; 4th, seven principalities: Lippe-Detmold, Reuss, the Elder and the Younger; Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, Schwartzburg-Sondershausen, Waldeck, and Schaumburg-Lippe; 5th, three republics or free cities: Lubeck, Hamburg, and Bremen.

Mountains.—On the southern frontier of Prussia proper are the Sudetic and Giant mountain; the Hartz mountains are in the west; mont Eifel is in the south part of Rhenish Prussia.

Rivers.—The greater part of Germany lies on the northern slope of Europe: the rivers which empty into the Baltic Sea are: the Niemen, the Pregel, the Vistula, and the Oder; the Elbe, Weser, Ems, and Rhine are the principal tributaries of the North Sea. The Danube flows towards Austria.

Capitals.—The capital of Germany is Berlin, on the Spree. The capitals of the Confederated States bear the same names as the States, except Saxony, capital Dresden; the Duchy of Anhalt, capital Dessau; the principality of Reuss-Younger, capital Gera; Reuss-Elder, capital Greitz; the principality of Schaumburg-Lippe, capital Buckburg; Bavaria, capital Munich; Wurtemberg, capital Stuttgart; Baden, capital Carlsruhe.

Towns—The principal towns of the Confederation are: Treves, Mayence, Coblenz, Cologne, Cleves, Aix-

la-Chapelle, Munster, Hanover, Leipsic, Dantzick, Frankfort, Stratzbourg, Metz, etc.

Railroads.—The commercial industry of this country has covered it with railroads. The principal centres are Frankfort and Berlin.

QUESTIONS.—What is the population of Germany? What are its boundaries? How is it divided? Name the mountains? Rivers? Name the capitals of the German Confederation? The towns? What is said of the railroads?

RUSSIA.—(Population 68,000,000.)

Extent.—Russia is more than 2,000,000 square miles in extent; that is, nearly one half of all Europe, or ten times the Province of Quebec.

Boundaries.—Russia is bounded on the north by the Arctic Ocean; on the east, by Asia; on the south, by Caucasia and the Black sea; on the southwest, and west, by Turkey, Austria, Prussia, the Baltic Sea, Sweden and Norway.

Divisions—Russia comprises: 1st, 50 Governments; 2d, the military republic of the Cossacks of the Don; 3d, the Duchy of Finland; 4th, the Caucasian territories.

Mountains.—From the Valdai mountains, which form a part of the great European ridge, the country is divided into two great basins: the first sloping towards the Arctic Ocean and the Baltic Sea, the second towards the interior seas of the south. The Ural and Caucasian mountains bound it on the east and south.

Rivers.—Russia is divided into four maritime basins; that of the Arctic Ocean, the Baltic, Black Sea, and Caspian Sea. The Kara, Petchora, and North-Dwina, fall into the Arctic Ocean; the Tornea, Neva, South-Dwina, Niemen, and Vistula, into the Baltic Sea; the Danube, Dniester, Dnieper, empty into the Black Sea; the Don into the sea of Azov; the Volga and Ural flow towards the Caspian Sea.

Lakes.—Lake Ladoga and Onega are the largest in Europe.

Capital and Chief Towns.—St. Petersburg on the Neva, is the capital. The chief towns are: Moscow, Kazan, Astrakhan, Odessa, Archangel, Riga, Kronstadt.

Russia is remarkable for its rich mineral productions, its furs, timber, and wheat.

QUESTIONS.—What is the population of Russia? Its extent? Boundaries? How is it divided? Name the mountains? Rivers? Lakes?

What is the capital? Chief towns? For what productions is it remarkable?

AUSTRIA.—(Population 34, 500,000.)

Boundaries.—The Austrian Empire is bounded on the north by Germany and Russia; on the east, by Russia and Turkey; on the south, by Turkey, the Adriatic sea, and Italy; on the west, by Switzerland and Bavaria.

Extent.—The extent of the Empire of Austria is about the same as that of the Province of Quebec.

Divisions.—The Austrian Empire is not peopled by one great nation, it is made up of various people, differing in manners, institutions, and language. It may be divided into two regions: Austrian Germany and the Slavonic and Hungarian States. The first comprises the kingdom of Bohemia, capital Prague; the Margraviate of Moravia, capital Brunn; the Arch-duchy of Austria, the Duchies of Salzburg and Styria; Tyrol, the Duchies of Corinthia and Carniola, and Illyria. The second comprises: the kingdom of Galicia, the Duchy of Buckowina; the kingdom of Hungary, capital Buda or Ofen; Transylvania; the millitary Frontier on the borders of Turkey comprising Croatia, Sclavonia, Serbia, and Banat.

Mountains.—The Carpathian mountains extend from east to west. The Alps border this country on the south.

Rivers.—The rivers of this country flow into the Baltic, the North Sea, the Adriatic, and the Black Sea : the most remarkable is the Danube, which empties into the Black Sea after passing through Turkey.

Capital and Chief Towns.—Vienna, the capital is on the Danube ; Trieste, Perth and Lemberg are the chief towns.

QUESTIONS.—What is the population of Austria ? Its boundaries ? Its extent ? How is it divided ? What are the divisions of Austrian

Germany ? Of the Slavonic and Hungarian States ? Name the mountains ? Rivers ? Capital and chief towns ?

SPAIN.—(Population 16,000,000.)

Boundaries.—Spain is bounded on the north by the Atlantic Ocean and the Pyrenees ; on the east, by the Mediterranean ; on the south, by the Mediterranean and the Strait of Gibraltar ; on the west, by Portugal and the Atlantic.

Extent.—Spain in extent of territory, is a little smaller than the Province of Quebec.

Mountains.—The Iberian mountains, a continuation of the great European chain, divide Spain into two basins, the Mediterranean and the Atlantic ; the Pyrenees are on the northern frontier ; the Asturias, the mountains of Castile, of Toledo, and the Sierra Morena, extend from east to west, with valleys between, which are drained by the principal rivers that fall into the Atlantic.

Rivers.—The Minho, Douro, Tagus, Gaudiana, and Guadalquivir, belong to the Atlantic basin. The Ebro is the largest river falling into the Mediterranean.

Capital and Chief Towns.—Madrid, near the centre, is the capital. The chief towns are : Barcelona, Valencia, Cordova, Seville, Granada, Cadiz, Valladolid. The Balearic islands, in the Mediterranean, belong to Spain : the principal are : Majorca, Minorca, and Ivica.

Spain is noted for its wines, wool, and fruits.

QUESTIONS.—What is the population of Spain? Its extent? What are its boundaries? Name the principal mountains? Rivers? Capital

chief towns? To whom do the Balearic islands belong? For what productions is Spain noted?

ITALY.—(Population 25, 000, 000.)

Boundaries.—Italy is bounded on the northwest, north, and northeast, by the Alps, which separate it from France, Switzerland, and Austria; on the east, south, and west, this peninsula is washed by the waters of the Adriatic and the Mediterranean.

Extent.—The kingdom of Italy is a little more than half the size of the Province of Quebec.

Divisions.—Italy comprises two States: the kingdom of Italy, and the republic of San Marino. The Kingdom of Italy is composed of the following States, which Victor Emanuel, King of Italy, has wrested from their lawful sovereigns: the kingdom of Sardinia, the principality of Monaco, the kingdom of Venetian Lombardy, the duchies of Parma, Modena, and Tuscany, the kingdom of Naples, and finally the Pontifical States.

Mountains.—The Alps and Apenines are the principal mountains of Italy; they form, together, one great chain, which extends from the northern frontier to the Strait of Messina, separating the peninsula into two declivities or basins: the east sloping towards the Adriatic, the west, towards the Mediterranean. Mont *Ætna*, in the island of Sicily, (which, with the island of Sardinia, belongs to this kingdom,) and Mount *Vesuvius*, near Naples, are the only volcanoes in Europe.

Rivers.—The Po is the principal river, falling into the Adriatic. The Arno and Tiber are the largest on the opposite declivity.

Capital and Chief Towns.—Florence, the capital, is on the Arno; Rome on the Tiber; Genoa, Turin, Milan, Mantua, Cremona, Brescia, Verona, Venice, Bolog-

na, Ancona, Gaeta, Naples, Messina, Syracuse, and Palermo, are the chief towns.

Italy is noted for its rich minerals, its beautiful marble, alabaster, porphyry, its sulphur, etc.

QUESTIONS.—What is the population of the kingdom of Italy? Its boundaries? Its extent? How is it divided? What states compose the kingdom of Italy? Name the mountains. Rivers. Capital. Chief towns. What are the products?

TURKEY.—(Population 15,500,000.)

Boundaries.—Turkey is bounded on the north by Austria and Russia; on the east, by the Black Sea; on the south-east, by the strait of Constantinople, the sea of Marmara, and the Dardanelles; on the south, by the Archipelago and Greece; on the west, by the Adriatic, and Austria.

Extent.—Turkey is nearly as large as the Province of Quebec.

Divisions.—Turkey in Europe is divided into two principal parts: Turkey Proper, and the principalities of the Danube. There are two Principalities tributary to Turkey; they are known under the names of Molda-Wallachia and Servia.

Mountains.—In the west are the eastern Alps, which separate the Black-Sea-basin from that of the Adriatic. The Balkan mountains separate the tributaries of the Black Sea from those of the Archipelago and the sea of Marmara.

Rivers.—The Danube empties into the Black Sea. The Maritza and the Verdar fall into the Archipelago.

Capital and Chief Towns.—Constantinople, the capital of Turkey, is situated on a strait of the same name. Adrianople, Salonica, Bukarest, capital of Wallachia, and Belgrade, capital of Servia, are the chief towns.

Turkey is noted for its tobacco, fruits, and carpets.

QUESTIONS.—What is the population of Turkey? Its boundaries? Its extent? How is it divided? Name the mountains. Rivers. Capital. Chief towns.

SCANDINAVIAN MONARCHY.—(Pop. 5,500,000.)

Boundaries.—This kingdom, equal in extent to once and a half the Province of Quebec, is a large peninsula washed by the waters of the Baltic, the Atlantic, and the straits which connect these two seas. It is joined, on the north-east, to Russia by the isthmus of Lapland.

Mountains and Rivers.—The Dofrefield or Scandinavian mountains traverse it from north to south, separating, near the middle, into two branches. This chain divides the country into three natural regions: the basin of the Baltic, that of the straits, and that of the Atlantic. The principal streams that empty into the Baltic are: the Tornea, Lulea, Pitea, Motala, etc. The Gotha and the Glommen belong to the basin of the Straits.

Capital and Chief Towns.—Stockholm is the capital of Sweden. The principal towns are: Gottenborg, Malmo, Carlskrona, and Upsala. Christiania is the capital of Norway; the principal towns are: Drotheim, Bergen, Hongsburg, and Christiansand.

Sweden is noted for its timber and iron.

DENMARK.—(Population 1,600,000.)

Boundaries.—Denmark is a small peninsula, washed by the waters of the Baltic and the North sea. It is bounded on the south by Germany.

Divisions.—This small kingdom comprises Jutland, and several islands situated at the mouth of the Baltic; the most remarkable are: Zealand, Funen, and Laland. Iceland and the Faroe islands, in the Atlantic, belong to Denmark. Copenhagen, on the Sound, is the capital;

it has one of the finest ports in Europe. The chief towns are: Elsinore, Roskilde, Odense, Wiborg and Aarhus.

BELGIUM.—(Population 4,800,000.)

Boundaries.—This small kingdom, about eighteen times less in size than the Province of Quebec, is bounded on the north by Holland; on the east, by Holland and Prussia; on the south, by France; and on the west, by the North Sea.

Capital and Chief Towns.—Brussels is the capital. The chief towns are: Antwerp, Ghent, Namur, Liege, Bruges, Tournay, Louvain, Mecklin.

Belgium is noted for its carpets, its liquors, its cotton and linen stuffs.

HOLLAND.—(Population 3,500,000.)

Boundaries.—Holland, which is not quite as large as Belgium, is bounded on the north and west, by the North Sea; on the east, by Germany; and on the south, by Belgium.

Capital and Chief Towns.—The capital is The Hague. The chief towns are: Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Leyden, and Utrecht.

Holland is noted for its linens, gin, and cheese.

Holland possesses in the south of Belgium, the Duchy of Luxemburg.

QUESTIONS.—What are the boundaries of Norway and Sweden? Name the mountains. Rivers. Capital. Chief towns. For what productions is Sweden noted? What are the boundaries of Denmark? How is it divided? What is the capital? Chief towns? How

is Belgium bounded? What is the capital? Chief towns? For what productions is it noted? How is Holland bounded? What is the capital? Chief towns? What are the productions of Holland? To what power does Luxemburg belong?

SWITZERLAND.—(Population 2,534,000.)

Boundaries.—Switzerland is bounded on the north by Germany; on the east, by Austria; on the south, by Italy; on the west, by France.

Division.—The Helvetian Confederation is composed of 22 cantons.

Capital and Chief Towns.—Berne on the Aar is the Capital of the Helvetian Confederation. Geneva, Lausanne, Lucerne, Zurich are the chief towns.

PORTUGAL.—(Population 3,800,000.)

Boundaries.—Portugal is one third larger than New Brunswick. It is bounded on the north and east by Spain; on the south and west, by the Atlantic.

Mountains and Rivers.—Portugal is a mountainous country. It lies wholly on the Atlantic-basin. The principal rivers are: the Minho, Douro, Mondego, the Tagus, and Gaudiana.

Capital and Chief Towns—Lisbon, on the Tagus, is the capital. The principal towns are: Oporto, Coimbra, Lagos, Evora and Braganza.

PONTIFICAL STATES.—(Population 728,000.)

Boundaries.—This little state is 30 times less in size than the Province of Quebec. It is bounded on the north, east, and south, by the Kingdom of Italy; and on the west, by the Mediterranean.

Capital and Chief Towns.—Rome, situated on the Tiber, is the capital. The principal towns are: Ostia, Civita-Vecchia, Viterbo, Tivoli, Velletri, and Albano.

GREECE.—(Population 1,500,000.)

Boundaries.—This small kingdom is one fifth less in extent than Nova Scotia. It is a peninsula, washed by the waters of the Archipelago and the Mediterranean. It is bounded on the north by Turkey. The Ionian isles, lying to the west, form a part of this State.

Capital and Chief Towns.—Athens is the capital. Principal towns: Lepanto, Livadia, Thebes, Tripolitza, Argos, Corinth, Navarino, Napoli-de-Romania.

Republic of San Marino.—It is situated at the foot of the Apennines. Extent, 13 miles in circuit. Capital, San Marino.

Republic of Andorra.—It is situated in the midst of the Pyrenees.

QUESTIONS.—What are the boundaries of Portugal? Capital? Towns? Boundaries of the Pontifical States? Capital? Chief towns? Name the mountains of Portugal.

Rivers. Boundaries of Greece? Capital. Chief towns. Where is the Republic of San Marino? Of Andorra?

ASIA.

(Population 750,000,000.)

Extent.—Asia, the richest and most extensive of the five grand divisions of the globe, is 5,600 miles in length and 5,000 in breadth; it is about one sixth larger than America.

Boundaries.—It is bounded on the north by the Arctic Ocean; on the east, by the Pacific; on the south, by the Indian Ocean; on the west, by the Red Sea, the isthmus of Suez, the Mediterranean, the Archipelago, the strait of Dardanelles, the sea of Marmara, the Strait of Constantinople, the Black Sea, the Caucasian mountains, the Caspian Sea, the Ural river and mountains.

Seas.—Asia is watered by four great Seas: the Arctic

Ocean on the north; the Pacific on the east; the Indian Ocean on the south, and the Mediterranean on the west.

These four seas form twelve smaller ones. The Arctic Ocean forms the Sea of Kara. The Pacific forms six: the seas of Kamtchatka, Okhotsk, Japan, Corean or Yellow, Eastern Sea, and China Sea. The Indian Ocean forms two: the Gulf of Oman or Arabian Sea, and the Red Sea. The Mediterranean forms three: the Archipelago, the Sea of Marmara and the Black Sea. The Caspian and Aral Seas are two great salt lakes.

Straits.—There are seven principal straits in Asia: those of Constantinople and Dardanelles, between Europe and Asia; the strait of Babel-Mandeb, which connects the Red Sea with the gulf of Aden; the strait of Ormus, between Arabia and Persia; the strait of Malacca, between the peninsula of Malacca and the Island of Sumatra; the channel of Formosa, which connects the Eastern and Chinese Seas; Bhering's strait, between Asia and America.

Gulfs.—The coast line is very irregular, forming eight principal gulfs: the gulf of Obi, of Anadir, of Petchili, of Torquin, Siam, Bengal, Cambay, and the Persian gulf.

Islands.—The principal islands of Asia lie in the Pacific, and form the empire of Japan. There are, also, the island of Ceylon, which belongs to the English; the island of Hainan, in the Chinese Sea; the island of Formosa; the Kurile and Aleutian Islands.

Peninsulas.—There are eight peninsulas: Anatolia, or Asia Minor, Arabia, Hindostan, or the peninsula on this side the Ganges, Guzzerat, Farther-India or the peninsula beyond the Ganges, the peninsula of Malacca, Corea, and Kamtchatka.

Mountains.—In the central part of Asia, is an extensive table-land surrounded by lofty mountains. The Altai mountains on the north, the Bolor on the west, Kara-Korum on the south, the Kentey on the east. Four

chains diverge from this plateau, and divide Asia into four great basins: that of the Arctic Ocean, the Pacific-basin, that of the Indian Ocean, and the basin sloping towards the interior Seas. The Ural and the Caucasian mountains separate Asia from Europe; the Himalaya, north of the Indies, the highest mountain-chain on the globe. Mount Taurus and Lebanon are in Turkey.

Rivers.—There are fourteen principal rivers in Asia: the Obi, Yenisei and the Lena, empty into the Arctic Ocean; the Amour or Saghalien, the Yellow River, the Blue River, the Maykiang or Cambodia, and the Meinam or Siam, into the Pacific; the Irrawaddy, the Brahmapootra, the Ganges, the Indus, and the Chat-el-Arab, formed by the junction of the Euphrates and the Tigris, fall into the Indian Ocean; the Ural River empties into the Caspian Sea.

Lakes.—The three most remarkable lakes of Asia are: Lake Baikal, in Siberia; Lake Aral, in Independent Tartary; Lake Asphaltites or Dead Sea, in Turkey.

Climate and Productions.—In the north of Asia, on the borders of the the Arctic Ocean, extend vast plains, rendered desolate and almost uninhabitable by the cold, whilst in the south are the richest and most fertile countries on the globe, yielding the most valuable vegetable products and excellent fruits.

This magnificent vegetation covers a soil, which in many places is rich in mines of precious metals, gems, and diamonds. Pearl fisheries are carried on along the coasts of those fertile countries.

Animals.—The animals of Asia are wild and ferocious, such as the elephant, the rhinoceros, the tiger, lion, etc.

Population.—Asia has a population of about 750,000,000 souls.

Races.—The people of Asia belong to the Caucasian or White race, and the Yellow, or Mongolian race. The Caucasian inhabit the west and north of Asia, and the

Mongolian the east and south. To the latter race belong the Mongols, the Mantchos, the Chinese, the Koreans, the Thibetians, the Japanese, the Samoieds. In Farther-India, there are Malayans, and in the Islands of the Bay of Bengal, there are negroes. All the other nations are of the Caucasian race, except the Tartars, who are a mixture of Turks and Mongols.

Religion.—The Mahometan religion prevails in the southern part of Asia, where it took birth. It is followed by the majority of the inhabitants of Arabia, Turkey, Persia, Independent-Tartary, Afghanistan, and Beloochistan. Paganism is spread through the eastern and central parts, in Hindostan, Farther-India, China, Japan and Siberia. Christians are numerous in Turkey, Trans-Caucasia, Siberia, and Hindostan.

Government.—The governments of Asia are absolute monarchies. Nearly all the sovereigns are despotic.

Divisions.—Asia is divided into 12 principal countries: Siberia or Russia in Asia, in the north; the empires of China and Japan, in the east; Farther-India, Hindostan, Beloochistan, Persia and Arabia, in the south; Turkey in Asia, Trans-Caucasia, Independent Tartary and Afghanistan, in the west, and central part.

More than half of the Asiatic States belong to European nations. Siberia, the northern part of Independent Tartary, Trans-Caucasia and a part of Mantchooria belong to Russia, Turkey in Asia and the north of Arabia, form part of the Ottoman Empire.

The greatest part of Hindostan, the western and southern coasts of Farther-India, the town of Aden, in the south of Arabia, and several islands, are under British rule.

Several territories in Hindostan and the south of Cochin-China belong to France.

The Portuguese also have possessions on the western coast of Hindostan. China, Japan, Afghanistan, Persia, the south of Arabia, and of Independent Tartary, and

several small states in Hindostan and Farther-India are independent; Beloochistan is tributary to England.

Civilization—Asia gave birth to all the nations that have peopled or conquered the ancient Continent, and probably the entire globe. Asia was the birth place of Christianity; the cradle of the arts and sciences, which have spread throughout Europe and given rise to a high degree of civilization. But Asia itself has remained stationary, or rather retrograded, for the Western Asiatic nations whence Europe derived the light of science, are at the present day reckoned among the least polished. The Oriental nations continue to flourish: they have invented many curious arts, which contribute to the activity of trade and commerce; but civilization makes no progress; it remains as it was several centuries ago.

QUESTIONS.—What is the extent of Asia? What are the boundaries? the seas? straits? gulfs? islands? peninsulas? mountains? rivers? lakes? What is the climate, and what are the productions of Asia? the animals? What is the population of Asia? To what races do the inhabitants belong?

What is their religion? What are the governments? How is Asia divided? What countries belong to Russia? to the Ottoman Empire? To England? To France? To Portugal? Which are the independent states? What is said of Asia?

SIBERIA.—(Population 5,000,000.)

Extent.—Siberia is larger than the whole of Europe. It is twenty-four times as large as the Province of Quebec.

Boundaries.—Siberia is bounded on the north by the Arctic Ocean; on the east, by Bhering's Strait and the Pacific; on the south, by the Empire of China and Independent Tartary; on the west, by Russia.

Capital and Chief Towns.—The capital of Siberia is Tobolsk, on the Irtish, a branch of the Obi. The principal towns are: Berezov, Omsk, Tomsk, Irkoutsk.

This country, the coldest on the globe, is celebrated for its rich mines, and its furs.

QUESTIONS.—What are the boundaries of Siberia? its capital? its extent? What the population? Chief towns? For what products is it noted?

CHINESE EMPIRE.—(Population 450,000,000.)

Extent.—The Empire of China is about the same extent as Siberia.

Boundaries.—This country is isolated, as it were, from the rest of world by lofty mountains and by the Ocean, which forms its natural boundaries. The Chinese call it the Central Empire. It is bounded on the north by Siberia; on the east, by the Pacific; on the south, by Farther India and Hindostan; on the west, by Independent Tartary.

Divisions.—It comprises China proper and Manchuria, both subject to the same administration; the Kingdom of Corea, Mongolia, Chinese-Turkestan, Tibet, Boutan and the insular Kingdom of Loo-choo, which are tributaries of China proper.

Capital and Cities.—The capital of China is Peking, on the river Peiho. The principal cities are: Nankin, Canton, Tien-tsin, Wampoa, Shanghai, Ning-po, Macao and Hong-Kong; (Macao belongs to the Portuguese; Hong-Kong, to the English;) Moukden, Lassa, capital of Thibet, Han-yang, capital of Corea.

Population.—The population of China is 450,000,000. No other country on the globe has so many inhabitants.

Government.—The authority of the Emperor of China is absolute, but not so despotic as it was formerly thought to be. The Emperor is styled the *Sacred Son of Heaven*. The name of Mandarin is given to the chief dignitaries.

China is renowned for tea, cotton, sugar, porcelain, and its silk.

QUESTIONS.—What is the extent of the Chinese empire? What are the boundaries? the divisions? the capital and chief cities? the population? the government? For what productions is China noted?

JAPAN—(Population 36,000,000.)

Extent.—The extent of Japan is about the same as that of the Province of Quebec.

Boundaries.—To the east of China and along the eastern coast of the Old World, lies the insular Empire of Japan. It is washed on the east by the Pacific; on the south, by Eastern Sea and the strait of Corea; on the west, by the sea of Japan.

Divisions.—All those islands have their coasts indented by innumerable bays and arms of the sea. The most remarkable islands are : Jesso, Nippon, Sikoke, Kiu-Siu.

Capital and Chief Cities.—The capital is Jeddo, on the Island of Nippon. The cities are : Miako, Osaka, Nara, Nangasaki, Yokohama.

Japan is noted for its tea and its varnish.

QUESTIONS.—What is the population of Japan ? Its extent ? What are the boundaries ? Divisions ? Capital and cities ? chief products ?

FARTHER INDIA.—(Population 30 to 40,000,000.)

Boundaries.—This peninsula is bounded on the north by China ; on the east, by the Chinese Sea ; it terminates on the south by the long peninsula of Malacca, which is separated from the island of Sumatra by the strait of Malacca ; it is bounded on the west by the Bay of Bengal, and on the north-west, by Hindostan.

Divisions.—This peninsula comprises seven states : the empires of Birman and Anam, lower French Cochinchina, the kingdoms of Cambodia and Siam, Independent Malacca and British Farther-India.

1. The Birman Empire.—Birman is a beautiful country, situated between Hindostan and British-Farther India on the west ; the empire of Anam on the east ; China on the north, and the kingdom of Siam on the south. The capital is Mandelaya ; Ava, Sangai, Amarapoura, are the most remarkable cities.

2. The Empire of Anam.—Anam, comprising Tonquin, Cochin-China, and Laos Annamite, is situated east of Birmah, south of China; it is bounded on the east by the Chinese Sea, and on the south, by the Gulf of Siam. The capital is Hue. The principal cities are: Bakking and Touran.

3. Lower French - Cochin - China.—This country is bordered by the Annamite possessions, and watered on the south by the Chinese Sea. The principal town is Saigon.

4. Kingdom of Cambodia.—This little kingdom is situated between the kingdom of Siam, the empire of Anam and Lower French-Cochin-China. The capital is Oudong.

5. Kingdom of Siam.—It is situated between British Farther-India, and the empires of Birmah and Anam. It is bounded on the south by the Gulf of Siam. The capital is Bangkok, at the mouth of the river Meinam.

6. Independent Malacca or Malaya.—There are four small independent states in the south of the peninsula of Malacca, the most important of which are: Pahang, Salengore, and Djabar.

7. British Farther-India.—It occupies the northern borders of Farther India proper; also, several small, but important territories towards the southern extremity of the peninsula. These possessions may be grouped in two divisions: 1st the northern provinces, under the presidency of Bengal; 2nd the government of the Straits, of which Malacca is the chief town.

QUESTIONS.—What is the population of Farther India? What are the boundaries? How divided? How is the Birman empire situated? the empire of Aman? Lower Cochin China? the kingdom of Cambodia? the kingdom of Siam? Independent Malacca? British Farther India? How is British Farther India divided?

HINDOSTAN.—(Population 185,000,000.)

Extent.—This peninsula is seven times as large as the Province of Quebec.

Boundaries.—Hindostan extends south ward into the Indian Ocean, between the Bay of Bengal on the east, and the Sea of Oman on the west; it is bounded on the north-west by Beloochistan and Afghanistan; on the north, by China, and north-east, by Farther-India.

Divisions.—This country is divided between various European nations, and the natives princes.

British Hindostan or India.—The English possess the greater part of this country. Their possessions are divided into three great presidencies: Bengal, Madras, and Bombay. The capital is Calcutta, a large city on the river Hougly. The principal towns are: Patna, Benares, Caunpore, Lucknow, Agra, Delhi, Lahore, Madras, Bombay.

Another part is under the protection of the English, paying them a tribute.

French Hindostan.—The capital is Pondicherry. Cities: Karikal, Mahe, Chandernagor.

Portuguese Hindostan.—Goa is the capital. Cities: Daman, Diu and New Goa.

Independent Hindostan.—There are also in Hindostan several small independent states, the people being governed with despotic sway by their native princes.

Hindostan and Farther-India are noted for silk, cotton, rice, beautiful shawls, &c.

QUESTIONS.—What is the population of Hindostan? Its extent? boundaries? divisions? English possessions? the capital of the French? of the Portuguese possessions? For what products are the two Indias remarkable.

BELOOCHISTAN.—(Population 2,000,000.)

Boundaries.—Beloochistan, which is nearly three fourths the size of the Province of Quebec, is bounded on the north by Afghanistan; on the east, by Hindostan; south, by the sea of Oman; on the west, by Persia.

Capital.—The Capital is Kelat on a table-land or plateau.

AFGHANISTAN.—(Population 6,000,000.)

Boundaries.—This country, which is about a quarter larger than the Province of Quebec, is bounded, on the north, by Turkestan; on the east, by Hindostan; on the south, by Beloochistan; on the west, by Persia.

Capital and Chief Towns.—The capital is Cabool, on the river Cabool. The chief cities are; Kandahar, Herat.

QUESTIONS.—What is the population of Afghanistan? boundaries? capital? chief towns? What is the population of Beloochistan? the boundaries? capital? chief towns?

PERSIA.—(Population 4,400,000.)

Boundaries.—Persia, which is twice and a half as large the Province of Quebec, is bounded on the north-west and north by Trans-Caucasia, the Caspian Sea, and Turkestan; on the east, by Cabool and Beloochistan; on the south, by the straits of Ormus and the Persian Gulf; and on the west, by Turkey in Asia.

Capital and Chief Towns.—The capital is Teheran. Chief towns Demavend, Ispahan, Kashan, Hamadan, Tauris, Kerman.

Persia is noted for silk-stuffs, carpets, shawls, and horses.

QUESTIONS.—What is the population? chief cities? What are the products? boundaries? capital and chief towns?

ARABIA.—(Population 12,000,000.)

Boundaries.—Arabia, which is a little more than five times the size of the Province of Quebec, is a peninsula, bounded on the north by Asiatic Turkey; on the east, by the Persian Gulf and the Strait of Ormus; on the south, by the Indian Ocean; on the west, by the Straits of Babel-Mandeb, and the Red Sea; it is joined, on the north-west, to Africa by the Isthmns of Suez.

Divisions.—Arabia is divided into three parts: Stony Arabia, in the north-west; Desert Arabia, on the north-east: Happy Arabia, in the south-west. The inhabitants divide this country into six states: Hedjaz, Yemen, Hadramout, Oman, Lahsa and Nedjed.

Chief Towns.—The principal towns are: Mecca, Medina, Mokha, Aden, Muskat.

Arabia is noted for coffee, spices, and its horses which are the finest in the world.

QUESTIONS.—What is the population of Arabia? boundaries? divisions? How do the inhabitants divide it? What are the products?

ASIATIC TURKEY.—(Population 16,000,000.)

Boundaries.—This country which is three times the size of the Province of Quebec, is bounded on the north by the straits of Dardanelles and Constantinople, the sea of Marmara, and the Black Sea; on the north-east, by Trans-Caucasia; on the east, by Persia; on the south, by Arabia; on the west, by the Isthmus of Suez, the Mediterranean, and the Archipelago.

Divisions.—It comprises six great historical divisions: Asia Minor, Armenia, Kourdistan, Mesopotamia, Irak-Arabi, and Syria, including Palestine.

Cities.—Smyrna, Sinope, Brusa, Angora, Diarbekir, Bagdad, Bassora, Tripoli, St. John of Acre, Joppa, Aleppo, Damascus, and Jerusalem; the latter is the most remarkable on account of the religious and historical souvenirs connected with it.

QUESTIONS.—What is the population of Asiatic Turkey? the boundaries? divisions? chief towns?

TRANS-CAUCASIA.—(Population 2,200,000.)

Boundaries.—Trans-Caucasia occupies the southern declivity of the Caucasian Mountains, between the Caspian and Black Sea.

Towards the south it borders on Asiatic Turkey and Persia.

Divisions.—This country is divided into four governments, and is subject to Russia.

Chief Towns.—Tiflis, Elizabethpol, Koutais, Eri-van, Baku.

QUESTIONS.—What is the population of Trans-Caucasia? divisions? boundaries? Where is it situated? chief-towns?

TURKESTAN.—(Population 2,000,000.)

Boundaries.—Turkestan, which is twice and a half as large as the Province of Quebec, is bounded on the north by Siberia; on the east, by the Chinese Empire; on the south, by Afghanistan and Persia; on the west, by Siberia.

Cities.—Bokhara, Samarcand, Balkh, and Khiva.

Turkestan is noted for furs, and for precious stones.

QUESTIONS.—What is the population of Turkestan? principal cities? boundaries? For what it remarkable?

AFRICA.

(Population 100,000,000.)

Extent.—Africa is the third in size of the five grand divisions of the globe. Its greatest length is 4,800 miles and its breadth 4,500. It is about three times as large as Europe.

Boundaries.—Africa forms an immense peninsula, joined to Asia by the Isthmus of Suez. It is bounded on the north by the strait of Gibraltar and the Mediterranean; on the east, by the Isthmus of Suez, the Red Sea, and the Indian Ocean; on the west, by the Atlantic.

Gulfs.—The coast line of Africa is unbroken; the four great seas by which it is washed form six principal

gulfs, or bays; the gulf of Sidra and Cabes, formed by the Mediterranean; the gulf of Guinea, formed by the Atlantic; the bays of Delagoa and Sofala, formed by the Indian Ocean; the gulf of Aden, formed by the Sea of Oman.

Straits.—There are three straits: the strait of Gibraltar, connecting the Atlantic and the Mediterranean; the channel of Mozambique, between the island of Madagascar and the continent; the strait of Bab-el-Mandeb unites the Red Sea and the gulf of Aden.

Islands.—There are 14 principal groups of African islands: eight in the Atlantic; the Azores, the principal of which is Terceira; the Madeiras, which together with the former, belong to Portugal; the Canaries, the most remarkable of which are Teneriffe and Ferro, belonging to Spain; the Cape Verde Islands and St. Mathew, belonging to Portugal; Ascension and St. Helena, belonging to the English. Six in the Indian Ocean: Socotra and the Seychelles, belong to the English; Comoro and Zanzibar are occupied by the Arabs; the great Island of Madagascar which contains 4,000,000 inhabitants; Bourbon belongs to France; the Island of France, or Mauritius, and Rodrigo belong to England.

Capes.—The nine most remarkable capes of Africa are: Cape Bon, Bajador, Cape Blanco, Verde, Lopez, Good Hope, Agulhas, Delgado, and Guardafui.

Mountains.—From the Isthmus of Suez to the Cape of Good Hope, runs a chain of mountains in which the most important rivers take their rise. This chain separates the tributaries of the Indian Ocean, from those of the Atlantic, and the Mediterranean Sea. The Atlas mountains extend throughout Barbary from east to west. The Lupata mountains run north and south, parallel to the coast of the Indian Ocean; the Kong mountains extend through the centre from east to west.

Rivers.—The Nile is the largest river which empties

into the Mediterranean. The rivers that flow into the Atlantic are : the Senegal, the Gambia, the Rio-Grande, the Dialiba, the Niger, the Zaire or Congo, the Orange, etc. Those that fall into the Indian Ocean are yet unknown through the greatest part of their course ; Zambezi is one of the largest.

Lakes.—The lakes of Africa are little known ; four may be named : Lake Tchad, in Nigritia ; Dembea, in Abyssinia ; Victoria, and Moravi.

Climate.—Africa is the hottest country in the world. The coasts of Africa are very unhealthy with the exception of the southern extremity and the northern coast, along the Mediterranean.

Soil.—In some of the countries the soil is exceedingly fertile, while in others there are vast sandy deserts under a burning sun ; for instance, Sahara, which is the largest desert in the world.

Productions.—In the fertile parts, the richness and variety of the vegetable kingdom are prodigious. Wheat, rice, *doura*, *sorghum*, maize, barley, and *manioc*, offer abundant harvests. The orange and lemon tree, and vine flourish in the northern and southern parts. The date tree is common in the deserts of the north.

Religion.—Mahometanism is the dominant religion in Morocco, Algeria, Tunis, Tripoli, Egypt, Nubia, Sahara and Senegambia. The grossest fetichism is the religion of the greater number of the negroes of Upper and Lower Guinea, and Nigritia. The Copts and Abyssians are almost the only nations that profess christianity ; those of the south and east are pagans.

Races.—The people that inhabit the north, and the borders of the Red Sea, belong to the Caucasian race. Those inhabiting Guinea and Nigritia belong to the Black or Negro race. All the others nations belong to the Yellow or Mangolian race, which in Africa presents many varieties.

Governments.—The African states are nearly all absolute monarchies and generally very despotic.

QUESTIONS.—What is the population of Africa? Its extent? boundaries? gulfs? straits? Islands? capes? mountains? rivers? lakes? What is the soil? products? principal religions? races? governments?

COUNTRIES OF AFRICA.

Divisions.—Africa comprises twenty principal countries, which may be classified as belonging to six regions:

1. Three on the Red Sea: Egypt, Nubia, and Abyssinia.

Egypt.—Egypt is bounded on the north by the Mediterranean; on the east, by the Isthmus of Suez, and the Red Sea; on the south, by Nubia; on the west, by Sahara and Tripoli. The capital is Cairo. Principal cities: Alexandria, Damietta, Rosetta, Port-Said, Suez. To the north-east is the canal of Suez which connects the Red Sea and Mediterranean. Egypt is a vassal of the Ottoman Empire.

Egypt is noted for wheat, dates, and many other fruits.

Nubia.—This country is bounded north by Egypt; east, by the Red Sea; south, by Abyssinia and Lower Nigritia; west, by Sahara. The principal towns are: Ibrim, Dongolah and Sennaar. Nubia is divided into a number of small tribes, nearly all recognizing the authority of the Viceroy of Egypt.

Abyssinia.—It is bounded north-west by Nubia; east, by the Red Sea; south, by Somali and Lower Nigritia. This country has been recently conquered by England; its capital is Gondar.

2. Four states which are called the States of Barbary, on the Mediterranean: Tripoli and Tunis which are subject to the Ottoman Empire; Algeria, a French colony, and the Empire of Morocco.

Tripoli.—It is bounded north by the Mediterranean ; east, by Egypt ; south, by Sahara ; west, by Tunis. The capital is Tripoli.

Tunis.—It is bounded on the north and north-east by the Mediterranean ; south-east, by Tripoli ; south, by Sahara ; west, by Algeria. The capital is Tunis.

Algeria.—Algeria is bounded on the north by the Mediterranean ; east, by Tunis ; south, by Sahara ; west, by the Empire of Morocco. The capital is Algiers. Principal cities : Oran, Constantine, Bona, Mazagran.

Morocco.—The empire of Morocco is bounded north by the strait of Gibraltar and the Mediterranean ; east, by Algeria ; south, by Sahara ; west, by the Atlantic. The capital is Morocco.

Cities.—Fez, Taflet, Ceuta and Tangier.

Morocco is noted for leather, called *morocco* leather.

3. Six countries on the Atlantic: Sahara, Senegambia, Upper Guinea, Congo or Lower Guinea, Ovampo, and the Hottentot Country.

Sahara.—This immense desert, or sea of sand, strewed with oases, is bounded north by the States of Barbary ; east, by Egypt and Nubia ; south, by Nigritia and Senegambia ; west, by the Atlantic.

Senegambia.—Senegambia is bounded on the north by Sahara ; on the east, by Nigritia ; on the south, by Guinea ; on the west, by the Atlantic. The French, English, and Portuguese have possessions on the coasts of Senegambia ; the French, on the Senegal river ; chief-town, St. Louis ; the English, on the Gambia, chief-town, Bathurst ; the Portuguese, on the Casamance.

Senegambia is noted for its trees, as the enormous *baobab*, &c.

Guinea.—Upper Guinea is the name applied to the

country extending along the coast, a distance of 2,100 miles, from Senegambia to Cape Lopez. It is bounded on the north-east and east by Nigritia; south, by Congo; on the west, it is washed by the Atlantic.

This country comprises several states. Along the coast from Senegambia, the following divisions are the most important: the coast of Sierra Leone, an important colony belonging to England, particularly destined to the civilization of the negroes; Grain Coast; the republic of Liberia, for the liberated negroes; Ivory Coast; Gold Coast; Slave Coast; the kingdom of Dahomeh; the coast of Benin, &c.

Congo.—This country, also called Lower Guinea, comprises a great number of small states, subject to as many petty despots. It extends from Cape Lopez to the river Nourse, about 1200 miles. Congo is bounded on the north by Upper Guinea; on the east, by Nigritia; on the south, by Ovampo; on the west, by the Atlantic.

Guinea and Congo are noted for gold and ivory.

Ovampo or Cimbebas.—This country, situated south of Congo, is little known; it extends along the coast about 700 miles.

Hottentot Country.—It is bounded on the north by Ovampo; on the east, by Kaffraria; on the south, by Cape Colony; on the west, by the Atlantic.

4. One state on the Atlantic and the Indian Ocean: Cape Colony.

Cape Colony.—This colony belongs to England; it borders on the Atlantic and the Indian Ocean; it is bounded on the north by Hottentot Country; on the east, by Kaffraria. The capital is Cape-Town.

5. Four countries on the coast of the Indian Ocean: Kaffraria, the general Captainship of Mozambique, Zanguebar, and Somali.

Kaffraria.—The name of Kaffraria has been given to

a vast country as yet but little known, which is watered on the south-east by the Indian Ocean, and is bounded by Mozambique on the east; on the south-east, by Cape Colony; and on the west, by the Hottentot Country. The Land of Natal, on this coast, belongs to the English.

Mozambique.—The general Captainship of Mozambique is a vast Portuguese possession, extending north-east of Kaffraria and of the Land of Natal. It is bounded on the north by Zanguebar; on the west, by Kaffraria and Nigritia.

Zanguebar.—Zanguebar is a vast maritime country bounded on the north-east by Somali; on the south, by Mozambique; on the west, by southern Nigritia. This country is composed of several states.

Somali.—The country of Somali, to the east of Abyssinia, occupies the most easterly part of Africa, from the strait of Bab-el-Mandeb to Zanguebar. It is bounded on the west by Southern Nigritia.

6. Two countries in the interior: Northern and Southern Nigritia.

Northern Nigritia or Soudan—This country is bounded on the north by Sahara; on the east, by Nubia; on the south-east and south, by Southern Nigritia, and Upper Guinea; on the west, by Senegambia.

Soudan is a vast country, divided into a great number of little states, the most remarkable of which are: Bambarra, Timbucto, Houssa, Borgou, Bournou, Darfur, Kordofan.

Southern Nigritia.—This immense country is situated in the interior, south of Soudan; it contains several small states as yet little known.

QUESTIONS.—Into how many countries is Africa divided? Name those that lie on the Red Sea? What are the boundaries of Egypt? Its capital? What are the boundaries of Nubia? Name some remarkable cities. What are the boundaries of Abyssinia? Its capi-

tal? What countries are situated in the Mediterranean? What are the boundaries of Tripoli? Its capital? How is Tunis bounded? What is its capital? What is the capital of Algeria? Of the empire of Morocco?

What countries are situated on the Atlantic? How is Sahara bounded? What is meant by Upper Guinea? Congo or Lower Guinea? Where is Ovampo situated? How is the Hottentot country situated? Where is Cape Colony?

What countries border on the

Indian Ocean? To what is given the name of Kaffraria? Where is Mozambique situated? Zanguebar? Sonali? What countries are situated in the interior? How is northern Nigritia bounded? What are the boundaries of southern Nigritia? How is it divided?

OCEANICA.

(Population 50,000,000.)

Extent.—Oceanica comprises all the islands in the Pacific. It occupies a larger space than any other of the five grand divisions; but the seas separating its islands and archipelagoes are so numerous and extensive that after Europe, it has the least extent of land surface.

Climate.—The islands of Oceanica have in general a hot climate, but tempered by the vicinity of the adjacent seas. In some of these islands nature has displayed all her riches; in others, we find plants and animals elsewhere unknown.

Religion.—Missionaries have penetrated into many parts of Oceanica, but idolatry and Mahometanism reign there still.

Divisions.—Oceanica is divided into three parts: Malaysia, to the west; Malanasia or Australasia, to the south-west; Polynesia, to the east.

Malaysia.—Malaysia comprises five principal groups: The Archipelago of the Sunda; the groups of Borneo and Celebes; the Archipelago of Moluccas and the Philippines. The principal of the Sunda Islands are: Java, capital, Batavia; Sumatra.

Malanasia or Australasia.—It is divided into two parts: 1. the Austral continent or New-Holland; prin-

principal towns Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide; 2. The Islands, the principal of which are: Tasmania or Van Diemen's Land; Papua, or New Guinea; New Ireland, New Britain, Solomon, or the archipelago of New Georgia; the archipelago of La Perouse; New Hebrides; Terra del Espiritu Santo, New Caledonia, and Louisiade Islands.

Polynesia.—Polynesia, on the east, is, for this reason, called Eastern Oceanica. It is divided into three parts: southern Polynesia, south of the equator; northern Polynesia, and Micronesia.

Southern Polynesia comprises: the Fee-jee Islands, the Friendly Islands, Society Islands, the Low Islands, the Marquesas Isles, New Zealand, &c.

Northern Polynesia contains but one archipelago: the Sandwich Islands.

Micronesia comprises: the Magellan archipelago; Ladrone, or Marian Islands; the Caroline or New Philip-pines; Gilbert's, Anson's, and the Sporades Corialis, which comprise all the scattered islands in the north.

Progress.—Steam, transporting man in a few days from one hemisphere to the other, and in a few hours from one capital to another; electricity, transmitting his thoughts even, in a few moments to the extremities of the globe; a sub-marine cable between Ireland and Newfoundland, uniting the Old continent to the New; the Canal of Suez, bringing the half-civilized Oriental nations into the vicinity of European civilization; a railway from the Atlantic to the Pacific, in the United States; and a line of steam-boats between San-Francisco and Hong-Kong, bearing the surplus population of China into the almost uninhabited deserts of America; a tunnel under

the Thames, and another under Mount Cenis, between France and Italy; magnificent bridges thrown across the largest rivers; the hand of man every where replaced by steam in manufactures, the intrepid aeronaut rising to the clouds in his aerial vessel which he has not yet found the secret of governing:—these are the wonders accomplished by the nineteenth century.

The opening of a canal between the Atlantic and Pacific in the isthmus of Darien or Panama; a tunnel, under the English Channel or a suspension bridge built over these waters; a railroad from St. Petersburg to Pekin; the formation of an inland-sea on the vast tract now occupied by the Desert of Sahara:—these are the projects which the end of the century will perhaps see accomplished.

QUESTIONS.—What is the population of Oceanica? Of what islands is Oceanica composed? What is its extent? What is the climate of Oceanica? Religions? Its divisions? How is Malaysia

divided? Point out and describe these divisions? Where is Polynesia situated? How is it divided? What archipelagoes compose South Polynesia? North Polynesia? Micronesia?

SACRED GEOGRAPHY.

Sacred Geography.—Sacred Geography describes the places of which mention is made in Sacred Scriptures. It refers particularly to Judea, the Land of Promise, given to the Hebrews, and which Christians call the Holy Land, because Jesus-Christ, the Son of God, has sanctified it by his life and death.

As to other countries, Sacred Geography merely indicates the situation of such places as are connected with some important event in the Old or New Testament.

Judea.—Judea comprised the south-west of Turkey in Asia; it is at present that part of the Ottoman Empire which is called Syria.

Boundaries.—Judea was bounded north by Phœnicia; east, by Arabia Deserta; south, by Arabia Petrea; west, by the country of the Philistines and the Mediterranean Sea.

Rivers and Lakes.—The only river which runs through this small country is the Jordan, which rises in Mount Hermon, runs south, passing through Lake Genesareth, also called the Sea of Galilee or Tiberias, and empties into lake Asphaltites, called also the Salt, or Dead Sea.

Mountains.—Two ridges run from north to south: Lebanon and Anti-Lebanon. Mount Olivet, Mount Carmel, Mount Thabor, &c.

Before the settlement of the Hebrews.—Judea was called the Land of Canaan, because it was peopled by the descendants of Canaan, fourth and last son of Cham. When the Hebrews took possession of the Land, it was inhabited by seven tribes of Canaanites forming thirty-six small kingdoms.

First Division of Judea.—After having vanquished the Canaanites, Joshua divided it between the twelve tribes of Israel.

East of the Jordan was to be found the half-tribe of Manasseh, and those of Gad and Reuben. The tribes of Asher, Naphtali, Zebulon, Issachar, the half-tribe of Manasseh, Ephraim, Dan, Benjamin, and Judah, were between the Jordan and the Mediterranean Sea.

Divisions after the death of Solomon.—After the death of Solomon, the twelve tribes were separated into two kingdoms, that of Judah and that of Israel; that of Judah contained only the tribes of Judah and Benjamin.

The kingdom of Israel comprised the ten other tribes. The kingdom of Samaria had for its capital Samaria, and that of Judah, Jerusalem.

Divisions at the time of Jesus-Christ.—At this great epoch, the Jewish countries were divided into four great provinces; Galilee, to the north; Samaria in the middle; Judea proper, in the south; Perea, on the other side of the Jordan.

Galilee.—Galilee was divided into Upper and Lower. The former was also called Galilee of the Gentiles; it contained the territory of the tribes of Asher and Naphtali, the latter contained the tribes of Zebulon and Issachar.

Cities.—The principal cities were Akka or Ptolemais (St. John of Acre), Tiberias, Nazareth, Jezreel, Caphernaum, Bethsaida, Nain, Cana and Sunam.

Samaria.—Samaria contained the half-tribe of Manasseh and the tribe of Ephraim.

Cities.—The cities were Shechem, Samaria and Caesarea.

Judea proper.—Judea-proper embraced the tribe of Judah, Benjamin, Simeon, and Dan.

Cities.—Jerusalem, the capital; Jericho, Bethlehem, Hebron, and Joppa, or Jaffa.

Perea.—Perea contained the tribes of Reuben, Gad and the half-tribe of Manasseh. Perea proper was on the south, and Batanea on the north.

Cities.—Machaerus and Ramoth-Gilead, in Perea proper; Gadara, the capital of Perea, in Batanea. It is in Batanea that the greater number of the towns of the Decapolis were situated: it was a district containing ten cities, whose inhabitants were strangers to the Jews.

TABLE

Of the electoral and judiciary divisions of the Province of Quebec, with statistical and administrative indications.

CHIEF-TOWNS OF DISTRICTS.	DISTRICTS.	COUNTIES.	COUNTY-SEATS. (Chefs-lieux.)	POPULATION. (1861)
Quebec.....	Quebec.. ..	{ Quebec City..... Quebec..... Montmorency. ... Levis..... Portneuf..... Lotbinière.	Quebec..... Charlesbourg..... Chateau Richer..... Levis..... Cap Santé..... St. Croix.....	51,109 27,893 11,136 22,091 21,291 20,018
Montreal.....	Montreal.....	{ Montreal City..... Hochelega..... Jacques Cartier... Laval..... Laprairie..... Chambly..... Vaudreuil..... Soulanges..... Vercheres.....	Montreal..... Longue Point..... Point Clair..... St. Rose..... Laprairie..... Longueuil..... Vaudreuil..... Coteau Landing..... Verchères.....	90,323 16,474 11,218 10,507 14,475 13,132 12,282 12,221 15,485

TABLE &c. — (Continued.)

CHIEF-TOWNS OF DISTRICTS.	DISTRICTS.	COUNTIES.	COUNTY SEATS.	POPULATION. (1861.)
Three-Rivers.....	Three-Rivers.....	{ Three Rivers City. Nicolet..... Champlain..... St. Maurice..... Maskinongé.....	Three Rivers..... Becancour..... St. Genevieve..... Yamachiche..... Rivière-du-Loup.....	6,058 21,563 20,008 11,100 14,790
Sherbrooke.....	St. Francis.....	{ Sherbrooke City.. Wolf..... Richmond..... Compton..... Stanstead.....	Sherbrooke..... Dudswell..... Richmond..... Cookshire..... Stanstead Plains.....	5,899 6,548 8,884 10,210 12,258
Kamouraska.....	Kamouraska.....	{ Kamouraska..... Témiscouata.....	St. Louis..... St. Jean-Bte de l'Isle Verte	21,058 18,561
Aylmer.....	Ottawa.....	{ Ottawa..... Pontiac.....	Aylmer..... Havelock.....	27,757 14,125
Perce.....	Gaspe.....	{ Gaspe.....	Perce.....	14,077
New Carlisle.....	Bonaventure.....	{ Bonaventure.....	New Carlisle.....	13,092

TABLE &c.—(Continued).

CHIEF-TOWNS OF DISTRICTS.	DISTRICTS.	COUNTIES.	COUNTY SEATS.	POPULATION (1861).
St. Scholastique..	Terrebonne.	{ Argenteuil..... Two Mountains... Terrebonne. }	La Chute..... St. Scholastique..... St. Jerome.....	12,807 18,408 19,460
Joliette or Industry.... }	Joliette.....	{ Assumption..... Montcalm..... Joliette..... }	Assumption..... St. Julienne..... Industry or Joliette.....	17,355 14,758 21,198
Sorel.....	Richelieu.....	{ Richelieu..... Yamaska. Berthier..... }	Sorel..... St. Francis..... Berthier.....	19,070 16,045 19,608
Murray Bay	Saguenay.	{ Charlevoix..... Saguenay..... Chicoutimi..... }	St. Paul's Bay..... Murray Bay..... Chicoutimi.....	15,223 6,101 10,478
St. Germain de Rimouski.. }	Rimouski.....	Rimouski.	St. Germain.....	20,854
Montmagny.	Montmagny.	{ Islet..... Montmagny..... BelleChasse..... }	St. John Port Joli..... Montmagny..... St. Michel.....	12,300 13,386 16,062

TABLE &c.—(Continued).

CHIEF-TOWNS OF DISTRICTS.	DISTRICTS.	COUNTIES.	COUNTY SEATS.	POPULATION (1861).
St. Joseph.....	Beauce.....	{ Beauce..... Dorchester.....	{ St. Joseph..... St. Henedine.....	20,416 16,195
St. Christophe....	Arthabaska.....	{ Megantic..... Arthabaska..... Drummond.....	{ Inverness..... St. Christophe..... Drummondville.....	17,889 13,473 12,356
Nelsonville.....	Bedford.....	{ Missisquoi..... Shefford..... Brome.....	{ Bedford..... Waterloo..... Knowlton.....	18,608 17,779 12,732
St. Hyacinthe.....	St. Hyacinthe.....	{ St. Hyacinthe..... Bagot..... Rouville.....	{ St. Hyacinthe..... St. Liboire..... Marieville.....	18,877 18,841 18,227
St. Jean.....	Iberville.....	{ St. Jean..... Napierville..... Iberville.....	{ St. Jean..... Napierville..... Iberville.....	14,853 14,513 16,891
Beauharnais.....	Beauharnais.....	{ Huntingdon..... Beauharnois..... Chateauguay.....	{ Huntingdon..... Beauharnais..... St. Martin.....	17,491 15,742 17,837
				1,111,566